

POCKET GUIDE 'TO JAPAN



POCKET GUIDE TO JAPAN

With Special Reference to Japanese Customs,
History, Industry, Education, Art, Accom-
plishments, Amusements, etc., etc.

BOARD OF TOURIST INDUSTRY
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TOKYO

PREFACE

The aim of the present volume is to provide overseas visitors to Japan with a brief description of her geography, history, industry, religion, education, art, etc., as well as of the principal cities and tourist resorts studded all over the Empire. It is by no means intended to take the place of the publications of a more scientific nature or the comprehensive year-books on these subjects, but to give in as clear and concise a manner as possible a general insight into the island Empire and its people. In most cases, therefore, a mere sketch of the outlines has taken the place of the detailed accounts which are too voluminous to be included in this handbook.

In describing places of tourist interest, care has been taken to mention, in some detail, those which are within easy access of the travel centres and are also specially alluring to tourists. For that reason many of the beauty spots off the beaten tracks, though none the less charming, are omitted from the description. It must be noted that even in places where no European hotels are provided there are always a number of luxurious native inns, many with foreign accommodation, which enable overseas travellers, should they wish, to enjoy the same degree of comfort along with the novel experience of living in the Japanese way.

PREFACE

For further travel information overseas visitors are request to refer to the "Official Guide to Japan" or "How See. . . ." series, issued by the Japanese Government Railways and Japan Tourist Bureau respectively.

Finally, the compilers will be grateful for any suggestion or corrections, as well as for additional facts to be used subsequent editions.

Tokyo, March, 1935

Board of Tourist Industry

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tion of 68,866,000, occupies an area of 147,441 square miles. There are also, under Japanese rule, the leased territory of Kwantung Province and the Mandated Islands of the South Seas.

The climate of Japan Proper, on the whole, is more clement than is generally supposed. It is much milder than that of other lands situated on the corresponding latitude, with some exceptions. The districts bordering on the Pacific differ considerably in temperature from those facing the Sea of Japan, the former being more moderate than the latter, due mainly to the warm currents that flow in the Pacific. The average temperature of August, the hottest month, is 82°F. and that of January, the coldest month, 35°F.

The Japanese Empire has a total population of 93,630,000—the fourth most densely populated country in the world. It is the centre of traffic in the eastern world, for here converge the three great highways from America, from Europe via Suez, and overland via Russia, and Japan's principal ports—Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Tsuruga, Moji, etc.—are important landmarks in the world's traffic.

Of the overseas territories the peninsula of Chōsen (Korea) is the largest, nearly as large as Honshū, covering an area of 85,206 square miles and having a population of 20,599,000. The climate is comparatively mild for its latitude in the southern part, but in the north a somewhat rigorous climate, almost like that of Manchuria, prevails. From Fusan, the most important port of the peninsula, excellent steamer service is maintained twice daily to Shimonoseki in Japan Proper. Taiwan (Formosa), with a population of 5,060,500, embraces an area of 13,908 square miles. The central mountain range preponderates in the east, running north and south. The grandeur of outlook and sylvan beauty make this region of the

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

island an ideal recreation ground for alpinists. Though the island is in the subtropical zone, frequent showers and sea-breezes make the summer comparatively cool. Kiiun (Keelung) is the entrance port for visitors to the island. Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien), with an area of about 13,254 square miles, contains a population of 300,300 inhabitants. The eastern coast is washed by the Sea of Okhotsk, while on the west the island faces Siberia across Mamiya Straits (Gulf of Tartar). Kwantung Province forms the southern part of Liaotung Peninsula, extending 74 miles between Ryojun (Port Arthur) and Pulantien. It possesses an area of about 1,330 square miles and a population of 1,323,000. Dairen, one of the great emporiums and trade ports in the Orient, is the commercial and industrial centre.

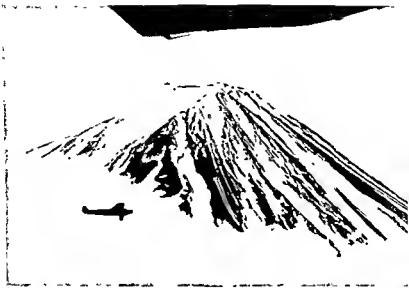
GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

mountains running through each of the chief islands. These mountains are mainly volcanic and assume a great variety of shapes, adding greatly to the natural beauty of the country. The cone-shaped mountain first attracts the attention of travellers setting foot in the land, Mt. Fuji being the representative example. There are, however, volcanic mountains of other shapes, some with sword-like or serrated summits and others with still more fantastic features. The regions surrounding these volcanic mountains contain waterfalls, ravines, lakes and hot springs, each of which is peculiar to the region in which it is situated.

The Japanese rivers, being generally narrow, shallow and rapid, are of little use as a means of transportation, except on the lower courses of a few of the larger ones. Japanese streams and rapids are very clear, because they flow through rocky mountains covered with green trees, and rarely do they pass through muddy land.

The abundance of excellent coast views in Japan is one of the chief traits of her scenery. The well-indented coast is formed chiefly of granite rocks. The sand is of the whitest, thereby forming an exquisite contrast with the green pines on the seashores. Notable examples may be found in different localities.

Another characteristic feature of Japanese scenery is that the products of ancient culture go hand in hand with nature. The most notable example is found in Nikkō, where beautiful shrines are in keeping with the surrounding groves of old cryptomerias. As the beautiful cathedral domes and towers in France, Russia and other European countries first arrest the attention of travellers, so the huge artistic sweep of the roof of temples and shrines, when visible among the luxuriant groves of ancient trees, is quite attractive in Japan and adds greatly to



HIGH ABOVE THE CLOUDS Aerial view of Fuji, monarch of Japan's mountains (above)

WATERFALL AMID SYLVAN BEAUTY 330 feet Kegon Fall at Nikko can be seen from many angles since the installation of an elevator to the bottom of the cascade

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ravines, lakes, marshes, and marshy plains); Nikko (mountains, lakes, marshes, mountain streams, waterfalls, forests and marshy plains); Fuji and Hakone (Mt. Fuji, lakes, forests and plateau); Chūbu Sangaku nr Japan Alps (Alpine plants, ravines and virgin forests); Yoshino and Kumano (mountains, gorges, forests, sea-coast and rivers); Daisen (mountains, plateau, and virgin forests); Seto Naikai or Inland Sea (multi-island landscapes); Aso (volcanoes, plateaus and forests); Unzen (plateaus and landscapes of vegetation); and Kirishima (volcanoes, crater-lakes and forests). The first two named are situated in Hokkaidō, the next seven in Honshū and the latter three in Kyūshū. The abundance of hot springs, found in almost all these districts, is an advantage, among other manifold attractions, which these parks have in common over many of those in Europe and America.

Hot Springs.—No country in the world is so blessed with natural hot springs as Japan. Just how many there are in the abundant endowment of the country is not exactly known, but more than 1,100 mineral springs are of sufficient value to warrant chemical analysis—many of them possessing radioactivity, or the property of emitting special radiations like radium. They embrace every class of springs; simple thermal, carbon-dioxidized, alkaline, salt, bitter, iron, and iron-carbonated, and many sulphur springs—some with very high temperature. The hottest water used for bathing is that at Kusatsu, internationally famous for its sulphur baths, where the temperature at the source is something like 136°F., reduced to 120°F. in the course of transit to the bath. On the other hand some of the mineral baths are cold, and are artificially heated for the purpose of bathing. Such waters are also taken internally for diseases of the digestive organs.

Some of the spas are situated in remote parts of the country,

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where old customs are followed and manners maintained. Others are tourist resorts, and are provided with all the comforts which are usually associated with the amenities of travel. At all times the hot springs of Japan are desirable retreats for the summer vacation, when rest and complete change of air are desired. In Hokkaidō, the most favoured spring is Noboribetsu, not far from Muroran, situated amid magnificent scenery and manifesting awe-inspiring thermal activity. There are geysers spouting eight or ten feet high, boiling mud pools, and sulphur fumes everywhere. To the south in the Main Island are Kusatsu, as already mentioned, and Ikao, one of the most beautiful of the hot-spring resorts in Japan. In the Hakone district, not far from Tokyo, there are a number of hot springs, Miyanoshita being the most famous of these. Another celebrated spa is that of Atami on the Izu Peninsula, with its picturesque coast views. At Beppu in Kyūshū, world-famous as "the wonderful hot-spring city," one can enjoy bathing in the sea, in the hot sand on the seashore, or in the hot water and steam baths. At Unzen in Kyūshū we have a district of great thermal activity which, together with the fact that it is situated on the mountains, has made it a popular summer resort for foreign residents from China as well as from various parts of Japan.

Among those resorts where European hotels and good Japanese *ryokan* (with foreign accommodations) are available are: Noboribetsu, Jōzankei, Yunokawa, Nikkō-Yumoto, Kinugawa, Ikao, Atami, Yugawara, Miyanoshita (Hakone), Arima, Takarazuka, Beppu, Obama, Unzen, etc. For further particulars consult "Hot Springs in Japan" and "Japan, Land of Hot Springs" (Tourist Library), both issued by the Japanese Government Railways.

OUTLINE OF HISTORY

Founding of Japanese Empire—Growth of Imperial Power—
Introduction of Buddhism—Nara Period—Fujiwara Period—
Rise of Feudalism—Kamakura Shogunate—Hōjō Regency—
Ashikaga Period—Great Triumvirate—Tokugawa Shogunate
—Growth of Modern Japan

Founding of the Empire and Growth of the Imperial Power (660 B.C.—709 A.D.): The Japanese Empire, according to the legendary account, was founded in 660 B.C., in which year the first Emperor, Jinmu-Tennō ("Divinely Brave Emperor"), ascended the throne after establishing himself in Central Japan, i.e. in Yamato. Traditionally, the Emperor Jinmu was the fifth in descent from the Sun Goddess (Amaterasu Ōmikami), who is now worshipped at the Grand Shrine at Ise.

The myth regarding the founding of the Empire says that Amaterasu Ōmikami, the Sun Goddess, who ruled in Takama-ga-hara (High Heavenly Plain), ordered her grandson, Ninigi-no-Mikoto, to descend upon Ōyashima (Japan) and to found an empire. He was invested with the three Imperial Regalia—Sword, Mirror, and Jewel—and was instructed thus:—"The land shall be ruled hereditarily by my descendants. You, my grandson, go down and rule it, and may the Imperial House prosper as long as Heaven and Earth!" Prince Ninigi alighted on Takachiho-no-mine in Kyūshū. Here he, his son and grandson resided till Emperor Jinmu started on his famous eastward expedition and settled in Yamato province.

Between Emperor Jinmu and the beginning of the Christian era eleven emperors ruled over the regions surrounding the present Nara. In outlying parts, such as Kyūshū in the south, and Kwantō in the north, the authority of the central govern

ment was often challenged. As the early European settlers in America were subject to raids from savages, so were the early Yamato harried by the Ainu, the aborigines of Japan, who now inhabit the northern island (Hokkaidō). They had also to withstand succeeding waves of invasion from the continent, as Britain had to meet Saxon, Danish, and Norman incursions.

Instigated by the Korean kingdoms, the tribes of Kyūshū gave repeated trouble to the Yamato authorities during the first century. In the reign of Emperor Chūai (192-200 A.D.), there was further insurrection in Kyūshū, and the Emperor died while quelling it. His consort, the Empress Jingū, conducted an expedition to Korea to punish the fomenters of unrest in Kyūshū, and finally subjugated Shiragi (Silla), a kingdom of Korea. With the subjugation of Shiragi, all the Kingdoms of Korea remained subject to Japan for centuries. The conquest of Korea had a very important result; it paved the way for the coming to Japan of many Koreans, who acted as the introducers of Buddhism and the higher civilization of the continent.

In 285 the king of Kudara in Korea sent a tribute of two books, the *Confucian Analects* and *One Thousand Selected Characters*, and thus the Chinese letters were introduced into Japan, with which she was now able to record her past history, as well as her songs and poems. Buddhism was introduced from Korea in 552; it exercised a powerful influence on Japan's early political history, and a still deeper influence on the minds of the people. Japan owes a great debt to her neighbour China in all phases of her national progress. In literature, ethics, science, arts, almost in all spheres of activity, Japan inherited something from China. The "Seventeen Article Constitution," the first written law, promulgated in 604, compiled by that enlightened Prince-Regent Shōtoku, nephew of

OUTLINE OF HISTORY

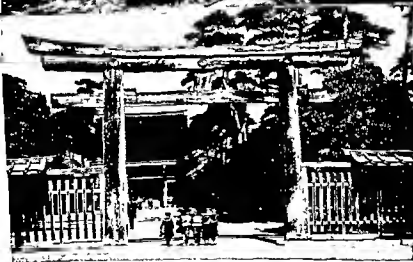
the Empress Suiko, which placed the nation on a firm foundation on a Chinese bureaucratic model, was one of the most remarkable cultural productions of this period. The Prince built many splendid temples, the Hōryūji Temple near Nara being a conspicuous example, many craftsmen, skilled in architecture, sculpture, painting, casting, embroidery, etc. coming from Korea.

Nara Period (710-784): In this period was effected the blending of the imported civilization and the native culture in the spheres of literature, art, etc. A permanent capital was built at Nara in 710, for the first time in Japanese history. It had hitherto been the custom to change the seat of government with every new reign through fear of contamination. With a permanent capital a great impetus was given to building large and handsome structures, with expensive and gorgeous decorations. A large number of skilled carpenters and sculptors were invited to come over from Korea and China, and thus there was built the splendid city of Nara,—“bright and gay, like the cherry in full bloom.” Nara continued to be the seat of the Imperial Court till 784, covering seven reigns, this period being called the Nara Period, one of the most important in the progress of Japan's civilization. Japan's greatest art object, the “Daibutsu of Nara,” the world-famous image of Buddha, and excellent temples now extant, eloquently speak of the flourishing age. “Manyōshū,” a poetical collection of this period, is also universally acknowledged as the highest watermark of genuine Japanese literature.

Fujiwara Period (784-1192): Emperor Kanmu (781-806) was an able and enlightened ruler. He removed, in 794, the capital from Nara to Yamashiro, where, at a spot remarkable for natural beauty, he built a new city called Heian-kyō, the original of the present Kyoto. The period of



SYMBOL OF SAMURAI SPIRIT *The Hirosaki Castle is one of the most beautiful among many remaining feudal castles in Japan*



HORYUJI TEMPLE, near Nara, store house of more than a hundred national treasures in an eternal joy to architects and art lovers (above)

THE MEIJI SHRINE in Tokyo, where nation's eternal adoration is offered to the great Emperor Meiji who founded modern Japan

OUTLINE OF HISTORY

about four centuries following this event is called "Heian Era." Compared with the Nara Period, which was creative and constructive, the Fujiwara Period was the age of peace and completion. It was the age of Fujiwara bureaucracy, all the civil offices being filled by members of the Fujiwara family. The visible side of civil life, court-ceremonies, customs, etc., attained their picturesque perfection. Buddhism and Chinese literature maintained their powerful sway. The invention of the two forms of Japanese script, *hirakana* and *katakana*, belongs to this period. The aristocratic civilization attained its zenith and began to show signs of decline.

Rise of Feudalism: In the second half of the 11th century the Fujiwara family ceased to produce able men, and there came into power a very capable and ambitious sovereign, Emperor Shirakawa, who was monarch *de jure* between 1072 and 1086 and afterwards *de facto* sovereign (under the title of Hōō or retired Emperor) until his death in 1129. As Shirakawa Hōō, he exercised supreme power, and practically broke up the Fujiwara machinery of government. He enlisted the services of the Taira and Minamoto clansmen in order to overawe the Fujiwaras.

With the appearance of Taira no Kiyomori, who was powerful enough to restore peace at this time, the Taira family flourished for some time, his sons and relatives filling all the important posts of the government. The last days of the Taira clan, however, on the shore of the Inland Sea, were perhaps the most romantic period of national history, giving birth to innumerable popular ballads and poems. The victorious Minamoto family headed by Yoritomo was to rule the land for three generations.

Kamakura Shogunate and Hōjō Regency (1192-1338): With the fall of the Taira, the meed of power fell into the

hands of Yoritomo. He became in 1192 "Sei-Tai-Shōgun" or Generalissimo of the Empire, and established his government at Kamakura, which for 141 years remained the *de facto* seat of government, although Kyoto retained a measure of importance due to the presence of the Imperial Court.

After Yoritomo's death (1199) the power was seized by Hōjō Tokimasa and his son Yoshitoki, who, as the father and brother of Yoritomo's widow, a woman of great ability, made themselves masters of the field. Their powerful rivals—their colleagues in Yoritomo's lifetime—were one by one instigated to rebel and were destroyed, while the descendants of Yoritomo, as well as the Court nobles and the Imperial Princes who were invited from Kyoto to serve in the Shogunate, were figure-heads. In 1281, during the regency of Hōjō Tokimune, an immense armada, sent by Kublai Khan, invaded Kyūshū. The portion of the army that succeeded in landing was annihilated, most of the ships were sunk, and with the exception of a very few vessels the remainder were destroyed by the "divine" hurricane.

The country enjoyed peace under the Hōjō Regents, whose rule was marked by economy, justice and moderation, but Takatoki (1316-1326), the last of nine Hōjō Regents, was an exception. He revelled in luxury, imposed heavy taxes, and was arbitrary and unjust in administration. Cries of discontent were heard everywhere. The time was ripe for a change, and loyalist uprisings took place in many places. In the reign of the Emperor Godaigo (1318-1339), there arose several powerful loyalist leaders such as Kusunoki Masashige (1294-1336), Ashikaga Takauji (1305-1358) and Nitta Yoshitada (1301-1338). But later Takauji suddenly opposed the Imperial army commanded by Masashige, who died at the decisive battle of the Minatogawa near Kobe. In the meantime

of about three decades called the Momoyama Period, marked by a severe conflict to decide who should finally bring tranquillity out of warfare, order out of anarchy, and, consequently, a transition from chaotic mediaeval Japan to unified modern Japan. In accomplishing this there were three principal actors. They were Oda Nobunaga (1534-1582), Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1537-1598) and Tokugawa Ieyasu (1542-1616).

Nobunaga conquered nearly all the lesser warrior chieftains who stood in his way around Kyoto and in its vicinity, when Yoshiaki, the last of the Ashikaga Shoguns, was driven out of power in 1573. After that he was in a fair road to making himself the first man in the Empire, but he was assassinated by one of his generals, Akechi Mitsuhide, in 1582. His successor was Hideyoshi, who is often styled the Napoleon of Japan, and regarded by some historians as great a general as Cæsar or Alexander. He had risen from the lowest origin, the son of a farmer, and began a samurai's career from the humble position of "sandal-bearer" to Nobunaga. Within 11 days of the death of his master, Hideyoshi destroyed Mitsuhide. The Empire had hardly recovered from its wonder and admiration for his spectacular revenge, when he started on his memorable expedition against the powerful clans in the south. He made a clean sweep of the whole land, including the puissant warlords of Chōshū and Satsuma in the south, and of Sendai in the north. Appointed "Kwanpaku" (Regent) by the Emperor, he conceived the ambition to conquer China, and he sent his ill-fated expedition to Korea in 1592. But before he had had time to withdraw all his troops he suddenly died in 1598, commending his young son, Hideyori, to the care of his generals, including Tokugawa Ieyasu. He played his part in the reconstruction of new Japan, the completion of which, however, was reserved for the prudent intelligence of Ieyasu.

Tokugawa Shogunate (1603-1867): The reins of power dropped by Hideyoshi were taken up by Ieyasu, whose colleagues and peers had either to submit to him or be destroyed. The battle of Sekigahara (1600) eliminated a large number of powerful opponents and in the two sieges of Osaka Castle (1614 and 1615) Hideyoshi's family was destroyed. In 1603 Ieyasu was appointed "Sei Tai Shogun" and set up his political headquarters at Edo (the present Tokyo). Thus Edo was settled by his successors as the seat of the Shogunate government, which lasted for two hundred and sixty-five years. Hence, the period is also called the Edo Period. This period saw the perfection of feudalism, which was further wisely centralized under the supreme control of the *Batufu*. The political organization of this period was a most intricate and systematic one.

The second Shogun, Hidetada (1605-1623), spent most of his Shogunate in erecting the mausoleum to his father Ieyasu, the Tōshōgū at Nikkō, the greatest triumph of decorative art in Japan. In the reign of the third Shogun Iemitsu (1623-1651), the Christian church was exterminated. Christianity was first introduced into Japan by Francis Xavier in 1549, and it gradually spread over the country. It was strictly prohibited by Shogun Iemitsu, however, as he found political intrigues and aggressive designs on Eastern lands in the missionary propaganda. Furthermore, he put an end to Japan's foreign intercourse, considering the dangers of foreign aggression, with which the Christian faith was thought to be linked. Only the Chinese and the Dutch were allowed to trade at Nagasaki. Thus, the long period of national isolation during the Tokugawa regime compelled the people to turn their activity into one channel only—the perfection of the nation's *inter life*.

OUTLINE OF HISTORY

Indeed, the Edo Period was the Golden Age of Japan. In that flourishing Genroku Era (1688-1704) the tendency was conspicuous. Not merely the female style of kimono and samurai's dress, but every feature of daily life became a sort of fine art. From courtiers to rich merchants, the upper class led a most aesthetic and luxurious life. "Kabuki" play prevailed as a popular amusement. The era boasts of Chikamatsu Monzaemon, the Japanese Shakespeare, and many other prominent literary men, poets, artists and artisans. Though it was not entirely free from insurrection and broodshed, on the whole the period was peaceful and served as a nursery of culture.

The advent of Commodore Perry in 1853, however, rudely awakened the whole nation from its long slumber of seclusion and contentment. The Shogunate government was compelled by force of circumstances to conclude treaties of commerce with foreign nations, first with the United States of America in 1854, immediately followed by fifteen other powers, thus breaking the law of seclusion which the Shogunate had rigidly imposed on the nation for over two hundred years.

With the opening of the country to foreigners, a new epoch dawned brightly on the national life. The fifteenth Shogun, Tokugawa Yoshinobu, resigned the Shogunate in 1867, and the supreme administrative authority was restored to the Throne in 1868, which established the Imperial Restoration and was an epoch-making year in Japanese history, and perhaps also in the world's history. Feudalism was abolished, and the seat of the Imperial Court was removed to Tokyo, the old name of Edo being changed at this juncture.

Modern Japan (1868-): One year previous to the Restoration, Emperor Meiji succeeded his father at the age of eighteen. The young Emperor and his advisers soon saw

that Japan must become modern in order to survive her impact with the West. The first deliberative assembly met in 1869 to bear what has been called the "Charter Oath" of the Emperor, promising to establish a form of representative government, to decide all measures by public opinion, to remove all that was obsolete, and introduce all that was best in modern civilization, for which purpose knowledge was to be sought from all sources. These were the guiding principles of the new régime, and for the next twenty years Japan set herself to absorb that part of the material civilization of the West which she found necessary to enable her to take her rightful place among the Powers.

The early years of Meiji Era were almost wholly given to administrative reforms, the aim being a complete reorganization of government on Western models. "Kempō," the Constitution, was promulgated in 1889, and the following year saw the first session of the Diet. The Sino-Japanese war in 1894-5 and the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-5, which forced this still young country to stand up for her national defence, came to prove her sterling qualities, and further placed her on the line of the world's leading Powers. An Anglo-Japanese alliance was concluded in 1902, and the annexation of Korea took place in 1910.

In 1912 the great Emperor Meiji passed away amid the lamentations of the people and was succeeded by Emperor Taishō (1912-1926). The reign of Emperor Meiji was so brilliant that it brought Japan from the position of an isolated group of islands, still living in the feudal age, to a Great Power in the world, and the reforms in which he took the initiative would ensure his immortality in the world's history. He was beloved of all, so much so that the sacred Meiji Shrine (see "Tokyo"), which was built in his honour, draws more

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worshippers than any other shrines.

In 1914, the World War broke out and Japan lined up on the side of the Allies and declared war against Germany. During the war, Tsingtao and the German possessions in the South Seas were captured by Japan, the latter's mandatory right being acquired afterwards through the Treaty of Versailles. In 1915, Japan entered into negotiations with China, in consequence of which her rights and interests in Shantung Province, South Manchuria, and Eastern Inner Mongolia were secured, together with an extension of the term of the lease of Kwantung Province. After the Peace of Versailles in 1919, Japan gained recognition as one of the Five Great Powers, and became an active participant in the League of Nations.

In 1923, the Crown Prince undertook a journey to Europe for purposes of observation and to exchange courtesies with the sovereigns of European countries. This was an event unprecedented in the history of Japan, and was an unqualified success in every way. The Crown Prince's foreign tour was followed afterwards by tours by his younger brothers, Princes Chichibu and Takamatsu.

In 1926, Emperor Taishō died, and the present Emperor Hirohito ascended the throne as the 124th sovereign of the Empire, the new era being named Shōwa ("Radiant Peace"). The new reign began, however, under the disadvantage of the unprecedented economic depression following the European war.

In 1931, the Manchurian Incident happened between China and Japan, and in the following year, the Shanghai Incident. The birth of Manchoukuo in 1932, and Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations in the following year are too fresh in the memory to need mention here in detail.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

which are the Seiyūkai and the Minseitō. Labour has been represented in the Lower House since the first general election under universal male suffrage in 1928. The Diet is convoked every year towards the end of December, usually Dec. 24th, each session lasting three months, which, when necessary, can be prolonged by an Imperial order. When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session is convened. A general election takes place every four years, but in case the Diet is dissolved it is carried out within one month from the date of dissolution.

State Departments.—The Government is administered by twelve Departments of State:—Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Finance, War, Navy, Justice, Education, Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce and Industry, Communications, Railways, and Overseas Affairs. These Departments are presided over by Ministers, who, with the Prime Minister, constitute the Cabinet.

The Judiciary.—The laws are exercised by Courts of Justice, which consist of a Supreme Court, seven Courts of Appeal, 51 Local Courts, and 282 Sub-local Courts. The jury system has been used since 1928 in the trial of criminal cases.

Local Administration.—For purposes of local administration Japan Proper is divided into 47 prefectures, more accurately, 1 *Dō* (Hokkai-dō), 3 *Fu* (Tokyo-fu, Kyoto-fu, Osaka-fu), and 43 *Ken*, each of which has its own prefectural assembly of 30 or more members elected by public votes. Each prefecture is a self-governing body, and is presided over by a prefectural governor appointed by the Emperor with the consent of the Cabinet. A city has a municipal government, and towns and villages have a similar system on a smaller scale. According to the latest statistics, there are 112 cities, 1,716 towns and 9,946 villages in Japan Proper.

Island, modern appliances are utilized to greater extent in the cultivation of crops.

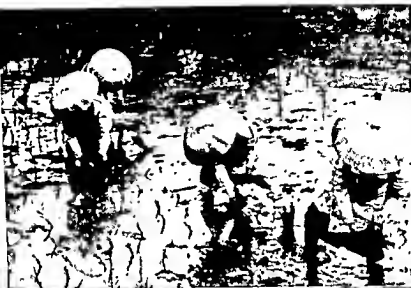
Rice is the Japanese staple crop, of which an insufficient quantity is raised to supply the home demand. Importations have therefore to be made annually. Every available patch of arable lowland suited to irrigation, and all uplands that can be irrigated are planted with rice. From planting to harvesting four months are required. The average annual crop in Japan Proper during the past five years, 1929-33 inc., was 62,575,547 *koku*, or approximately 319,761,045 bushels.

Barley, wheat, beans, and other field staples are the principal crops of the upland farms. Some of these are cultivated extensively as a second crop after rice.

Sericulture.—Raw silk is the principal export of Japan. It constituted about 21% of the total amount of its exports in 1933, with ¥ 390,901,000. The United States takes 90% of the silk exported from Japan. She also took in 1933 about 26% of Japan's total exports, with ¥ 492,237,000. On the other hand about 32% (¥ 620,778,000) of Japan's total imports came from the United States.

Sericulture is regarded as next in importance to rice cultivation. The mountainous districts of the prefectures Nagano, Aichi, Gunma, Saitama, and others lead in the production of raw silk. Before the 1923 earthquake, about 80% of their raw silk production was sent to Yokohama for export. Subsequent to that calamity this trade was partly diverted to Kobe.

Tea.—The quantity of tea grown, and the quantity exported does not vary greatly from year to year. The principal centres of the green tea grown for export are the prefectures, Shizuoka and Mie. Kyoto Prefecture produces the tea for home consumption, the Uji district, south of Kyoto, being long known in domestic markets for its production of choice



RURAL JAPAN Farmers plant rice seedlings in June and harvest the crop
in autumn



TEA PICKING Shizuoka Prefecture is the centre of the tea industry. Japan exports annually about ¥10,000,000 of tea (above)

POTTERY YARD In 1930 the value of exports of earthenware and porcelain totalled ¥27,000,000

CHIEF PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

Mining is an ancient industry in Japan, and gold, silver, copper and other minerals have been worked. On the whole, however, apart from copper, the ore deposits of Japan are not very extensive. Most of the gold and silver produced is found in Kyūshū, and copper in the Main Island and Shikoku. The only real iron mine in Japan is the Kamaishi on the Pacific coast of Iwate Prefecture. The most valuable mineral products of Japan are coal and copper. Next comes petroleum.

The coal found in Japan, bituminous and lignite, is of tertiary formation. The Kyūshū and Hokkaidō deposits are the most extensive and valuable. In 1933 coal was exported to the amount of 1,535,000 tons, principally to China, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and the Philippines. The imports, mainly from Manchoukuo, China, and French Indo-China, totalled 3,440,000 tons.

Japan was at one time the second largest copper-producing country in the world, but the depression following the World War curtailed the production. The aggregate amount of copper produced in 1932 was 79,000 tons, of which the domestic consumption reached 58,000 tons.

The chief petroleum deposits are located in Niigata Prefecture, where the oil industry is centred. Other deposits are being worked in Akita Prefecture. The output of crude oil in Japan is far from self-supporting and a great deal is imported. Crude oil and heavy oil imported in 1933 amounted to 613,000,000 gallons.

Fishery.—On account of the large and constant home demand for fish, the fishing industry has always been extensive in Japan, and along the extended seacoast of the country a great variety of fish is caught. As to canned fish and shell-fish, the production of canned crab and salmon surpasses all. In no other places is canned crab produced in such large quantities

CHIEF PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

as in Japan. Most of this production is exported to the United States, the annual exports being valued at about ¥ 10,000,000. Red and silver salmon are finding a good market in Great Britain, as it is seen in the exports of 1933 from Japan to that country, which amounted to ¥ 5,400,000.

Salt.—Japanese salt is taken from the sea water. The centre of this industry is along the coast and islands of the Inland Sea. Rock salt is not found in any quantity.

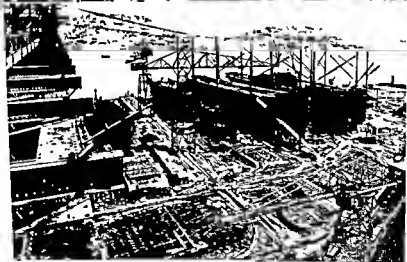
Forestry.—Unlike those of the Asiatic Continent, most of the mountains of Japan Proper are thickly wooded, due to the abundant rainfall. The wooded areas add greatly to the attractiveness of the natural scenery. The most extensive wooded districts are in Hokkaidō, and in Akita Prefecture, near Kiso (along the Chūō Line), in Nara, Wakayama and Miyazaki prefectures, and on the Japan Sea slope of the N-E. part of the Main Island.

Electricity.—Due to the mountainous character of the country, Japan has ample water-power everywhere, much of it in volume capable of utilization for generating electricity. According to the annual report of the Electric Bureau of the Communications Dept. (published in 1934 and covering the year 1932), Japan had contracted for 3,105,000 k.w. of this "white coal." In addition there is a large potential supply. The report further states that there were in use 38,248,320 electric lights (799,183,116 c. p.), 2,498 m. of electric railways, and 3,834,000 h.p. in motors utilized in various industries: dyeing, weaving, machine, food and drink manufacture, chemical industry, mining, refining, etc. Foreign visitors to Japan are surprised to find that even the small fishing hamlets are supplied with electricity both on the streets and in the homes. The first water-power plant in Japan was installed near Lake Biwa in 1891, since which date the installations

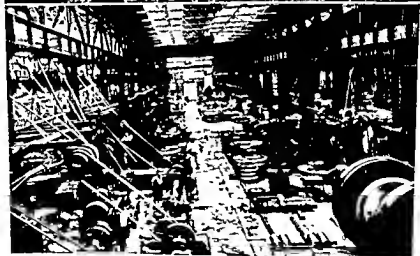
have been numerous. The first successful long-distance high voltage transmission of electricity (15 m.) was made in 1899—from Lake Inawashiro to Kōriyama. The longest distance high-power electricity transmitted today in Japan is 195 miles (from Sasazu, Toyama Prefecture, to Osaka). Within a radius of 80 m. of Nagoya there are more hydro-electric power-plants than in any equal area in Japan. The first steam power-plant was placed in operation in 1887, in Tokyo. In 1932 the coal burning power-plants and gas-burning plants of the country had a total capacity of 1,827,131 k.w. Electric trams are in operation in the principal cities and towns, in many of the large villages, and in and around many noted resorts. Sections of the Government Railways are operated with electricity as the motive power, and several main-line sections have also been electrified.

Spinning Industry.—Spinning is one of the large industries of Japan. The coarser yarns are used in the manufacture of Japanese cotton goods, the cotton being imported. Of the total output of yarn in 1933, more than 90% was sold for home consumption. In the foreign trade, British India took about a half of the total value, ¥15,712,000. Of the exports of cotton textiles, ¥383,212,000, however, Netherlands East India led the others with ¥78,273,000. The largest cotton mills are in Osaka, the industrial centre of Japan. Silk-spinning is also an important industry. The leading districts for the production of silk goods, *crêpe de chine*, and *habutae* are in Kyoto, Shiga, Fukui, and Ishikawa prefectures.

Rayon.—The rayon industry in Japan has made such great progress that while in 1928 the output of yarn was only 4.5 per cent of the world output, in 1933 it represented over 14 per cent (90,428,000 lbs.), with the result that, in point of its production, Japan now ranks second to the United States.



JAPAN'S INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE A representative cotton mill (above)
and a shipyard



A GIGANTIC DAM ON THE ENA VALLEY (above)

LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY The Japanese Government Railways had 4,094 locomotives—3,953 steam, 134 electric and 10 special locomotives—in March, 1933

CHIEF PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

The exports of yarn in the same year were 8,859,000 lbs., of which the shipments to Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Leased Territory were the greatest. The exports of rayon tissues (¥ 77,381,000) were principally to British India and Netherlands East Indies.

Paper Manufacture.—There are two kinds of paper in Japan: Japanese paper, which is made chiefly by hand as a home industry; and foreign style paper, a product of modern mills. This consists chiefly of printing paper (41 per cent), the larger part of the remaining percentage being made up of strawboard, wrapping paper, etc.

The total value of the paper output in 1932 was ¥ 132,170,000, of which printing paper accounted for ¥ 54,566,000. As for Japanese paper, *hanshi* was valued at ¥ 5,654,000, and *mino-gami* at ¥ 954,000.

Rubber Industry.—The manufacture of rubber goods is a comparatively recent industry in Japan. In 1933, tires, tubes, hose, boots, shoes, toys and other rubber goods were manufactured to the value of ¥ 65,882,000. The exports (¥ 26,028,000) were principally to the United States, Netherlands East Indies, British India, England and China.

Celluloid Goods.—Japan, with her abundant supply of camphor, is in an advantageous position in the celluloid industry, and in 1933 goods were produced to the value of about ¥ 20,000,000. The largest buyers of celluloid goods are the United States, England, South America and Australia.

Fertilizers.—The output of fertilizers in 1932 amounted in value to ¥ 183,989,000. The chief bases of the fertilizers manufactured in Japan are products of phosphate ores and sulphites. Then follow fertilizers with bases of vegetable, fish and fish residues, other fertilizers being chiefly combination of these.

Matches.—In 1932, Japan's export volume fell as low as ¥ 938,000. The downfall of Swedish match interest following the sudden death of Ivar Kreuger, former Swedish match magnate, caused the revival of match manufacturing in Japan, with the subsequent increase of its export to ¥ 3,248,000 in the following year.

Artistic Industry.—The varied fine-art productions of Japan are known the world over. Japanese high-grade porcelain, lacquer and bamboo ware, silk and embroideries, kimono, brocades, cloisonné, damascene, etc., are distinctive in their characteristic designs and superior quality. The most artistic fine-art products in lacquer are made in Kyoto, Ishikawa, Shizuoka and Wakayama prefectures; porcelain, cloisonné, etc. in Kyoto, Saga, Gifu and Aichi prefectures; silks and embroideries, in Kyoto, Fukui, Ishikawa and Aichi prefectures.

Mechanical Industry.—The history of the development of the mechanical industries dates back only half a century, during which time wonderful progress has been made. The value of the annual output of machinery is estimated now at ¥ 700,000,000, and the production not only meets the demands of the country but there is also an enormous export trade, amounting to ¥ 25,857,000 in 1933.

Since steel vessels of above 1,000 tons were first built in Japan, in 1895, the ship-building industry has made such enormous progress that the number of ship-building yards which can build ships above 1,000 tons is 24 and the annual producing capacity exceeds 600,000 tons. Steam turbines and Diesel engines are now produced in Japan, and the rolling-stock for the railways is all manufactured in Japan, and a certain amount is exported. The locomotives and cars used by the Government Railways are all built in the country.

RELIGION

General Description—Nature Worship and Ancestor Worship—Shintō as an Official Cult—Shintō placed on the Same Footing as Other Religious Bodies—Buddhism—"Six Sects of the Southern Capital"—Doctrines of Honji-Suijaku—Number of Temples and Adherents—Christianity—Number of Christian Sects and their Members

From prehistoric ages Japan has had an indigenous cult which is now known as Shintō. Shintō ("the Way of the Gods") is the native religion, combining nature and ancestor worship, the chief deity in its pantheon of so-called "eight million gods" being Amaterasu-Ōmikami, the Sun Goddess and Great Ancestress of the Japanese Imperial House, whose line has extended in unbroken succession for thousands of years to the present day.

Confucianism and Buddhism were introduced into Japan through Korea and China in the 6th century, and gave a vital impetus to the development of her civilization. Especially did Buddhism contribute to her civilization by inspiring higher ideals and encouraging the arts and literature. Confucianism, the ethical system of the northern Chinese, is more a code of moral precepts than a religion, and it did not exert much influence on Shintō as was done by Buddhism.

Buddhism had an overwhelming influence upon Shintō, and culminated in the creation of *Ryōbu* or Double Aspect Shintō. The theory is that the Buddhist pantheon in general represents the indestructible part of the gods, while the deities in the Shintō pantheon are their partial appearances or incarnations. The real entity, or prime noumenon, is called the *Honji*, the original; the manifestation the *Suijaku*. In this combination every *kami* or god is regarded as a manifestation of a certain

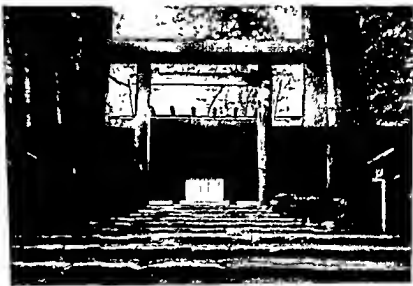
Buddhist deity. In such a state of things, Buddhism now became very powerful and a question of individual piety. This cult is still the most powerful among religions in Japan.

Christianity was introduced in the middle of the 16th century, followed by the rapid progress of its propaganda. Since the great Christian revolt of Shimabara (1637-1638), it was virtually extirpated in Japan for more than two centuries down to the Meiji Restoration (1868), when liberty of conscience was guaranteed by the Constitution. It now plays an important part in the life of the community, making valuable contributions towards its civilization. The number of believers is comparatively small, but its future is hopeful.

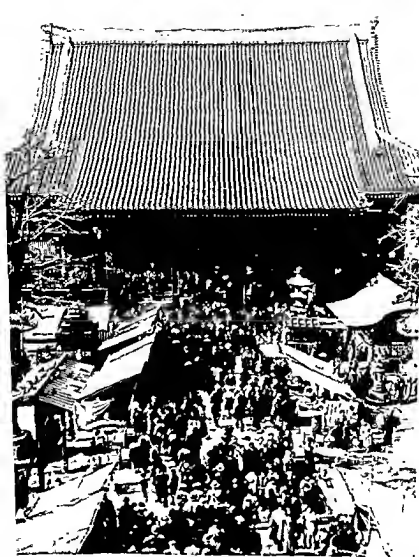
Shintō

Shintō is a compound of nature worship and ancestor worship. It has many Nature gods and goddesses of the sea, river, wind, fire and mountains, and many well-known warriors and loyal servants of the Imperial House. The most honoured among these is Amaterasu-Ōmikami, the Sun Goddess, followed by many of her relatives and descendants, like Susano-o-no-Mikoto (the Swift Impetuous Hero), her brother, and the Emperor Ōjin (270-310 A.D.), her descendant. The worship of these constitutes the leading characteristic of early Shintō. This fact has exercised a very powerful influence in drawing together around the Imperial Throne the hearts and minds of the Japanese people as a token of their unbounded loyalty and supreme devotion.

Early Shintō has no system of theology or ethics, and the theorists depended much upon either Buddhism or Confucianism in interpreting Shintō ideas. Then the time became ripe for purging away the alien elements to a certain degree and restoring early Shintō by means of scholarship. The



JAPAN'S HOLY OF HOLIES Shrines of Ise-Jingu (above) and Izumo-Tasha



ASAKUSA KWANNON in Tokyo is one of Japan's most popular Buddhist temples

greatest of the philologists, and the pioneer of "Pure Shintō," was Moto-ori Norinaga (1730-1801). There was another aspect of the revival of Shintō, namely the appearance of popular teachers in the first half of the 19th century. Most of them are known as Shintoists and their followers today make up the so-called Shintō sects.

Present-day Shintō is divided into two; namely, the official cult, which is represented by the shrines, and the cult of the Shintō sects, which are placed on the same footing as other religious bodies. The number of shrines which belongs to the official cult was 111,000 in 1933, and that of the adherents of the Shintō sects, 13 in all, totalled 15,926,000.

Buddhism

Buddhism first entered Japan via Korea in the year 552 A.D., when the king of Kudara, Korea, troubled by civil war, solicited the aid of Japan and at the same time presented *Sutras* (scriptures) and images of Buddha to the Imperial Court. It was only after half a century, in the reign of the Empress Suiko, however, that, under the patronage of the Regent, Prince Shōtoku (593-621), the Buddhist religion obtained a firm footing at the Court and in the country. Not only did he make Buddhism the religion of the Court, but he also issued a code and organized the national administration on the basis of Buddhist teachings. Many of the most celebrated temples and monasteries date from this time.

Thus Buddhism was gaining popularity among people, as it appealed to the deepest instincts of the human heart, both by its doctrine and by its ceremonies. The Buddhism brought over to Japan was a developed form of the Chinese, Northern, or "Great Vehicle" school. At first there were no sects, but many appeared as the religion developed. In the Nara

period the "Six Sects of the Southern Capital (Nara)" arose. These were the Sanron, Jōjitsu, Kusha, Ritsu, Hossō and Kegon, of which the first three have become extinct.

Buddhism in Japan had remained Chinese in its main features, the influence of the national genius having affected it but little. It was during the Heian period (794-1185) that, owing to the efforts of two great priests, Saichō, or Dengyō-Daishi (767-822), founder of the Tendai sect, and Kūkai, or Kōbō-Daishi (774-835), founder of the Shingon sect, a strong national bent was given to the imported religion, chiefly by the application of the doctrine of *Honji-Suijaku*, according to which the Shintō deities are regarded as various manifestations of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas as already described.

Buddhism now became all powerful with its two great rival centres, the monastery on Mt. Kōya, south of Nara, the seat of the Shingon sect, and that on Mt. Hiei, north-east of Kyoto, the seat of the Tendai sect. These two monasteries became the fountain-heads of Buddhist learning. With the growth of its power, however, Buddhism became secularized and corrupt, and four new sects arose in the 13th century for its purification, all of which have remained powerful to the present day. They were the Zen-shū, Jōdo-shū, Shin-shū and Nichiren-shū sects, of which the Jōdo-shū and Shin-shū sects being essentially one in doctrine (Amida doctrine). The former was founded by Hōnen (1133-1212) and the latter by Shinran (1173-1262), Hōnen's disciple. The Zen-shū or Contemplative sect, founded by Eisai (1141-1215) and Dōgen (1200-1253), "seeks salvation by meditation and a divine emptiness." This sect found adherents among the powerful leaders and samurai of the Shōgun's government at Kamakura, owing to the fact that, in Zen-shū, each believer must work out his own salvation by austere discipline, bodily and mental, and

RELIGION

thus develop the measure of will-power and self-control needed by a true samurai. The Nichiren sect, founded by the great patriot-priest Nichiren (1222-1282), bases its teaching on the *Sad-dharma-pundarika* or "Sutra of the Lotus of Truth" (*Hoke-kyō*), for which reason the sect is called also Hokke-shū, or "Sect of the Lotus Truth." The Shin-shū and the Nichiren-shū are the most democratic sects of Japanese Buddhism.

There are eleven sects of Buddhism at present, the number of temples being 71,343 in 1934, and that of adherents, 41,802,800. Shin-shū, Zen-shū and Shingon-shū are the most popular among these sects.

Christianity

For nearly a century, or between 1549 and 1638, Roman Catholic missionaries were active in Japan trying to make converts, the former date marking the landing of Francis Xavier in Kagoshima and the latter the expulsion of the missionaries. During that time it is claimed that 200,000 Japanese were converted to Christianity, including famous daimyō, generals, and cultivated ladies of high rank. In 1637, there took place the Shimabara revolt which was, according to some accounts, as much owing to local misgovernment as to religious causes. It ended in January 1638, and the strict measures taken by the Tokugawa government practically rooted out all outward traces of Christianity in Japan for over two centuries.

The Protestant missions were started about 1859 with the landing of a party of American missionaries who came to Japan only six years after the advent of the American envoy, Commodore Perry. They met at first with the greatest obstacles to their work, all Japanese being strictly forbidden to believe in the Christian religion. With the Restoration

(1868) and the withdrawal of the old edicts prohibiting Christianity (1873), the doors were officially opened to Christian teachings. The Constitution promulgated on February 11, 1889, definitely guaranteed the freedom of faith, and since then every Christian church has become filled with the growing self-consciousness of the nation.

The Russian Orthodox Church in Japan traces her beginning to the arrival in Japan in 1861 of Father Nicolai as Chaplain to the Russian Consulate at Hakodate. He was, until his death, the centre of a great Christian movement, being assisted by a devout band of Japanese clergy.

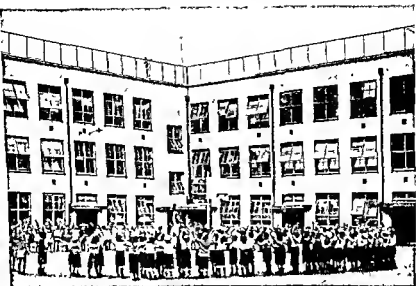
There are some twenty-two Christian sects in Japan, whose members are estimated at about 279,000, of which the larger sects are those of Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodist, and Congregational.

EDUCATION

Promulgation of the Taihō Code—"Private" Colleges—
 Kanazawa Library and Ashikaga School—The Seidō—Education in Tokugawa Period—Modern Educational System—
 Imperial Rescript on Education—Number of Schools and Pupils—Primary Education—Secondary Education—Higher and Special Education—Social Education

It was in the 3rd century that Chinese letters and Confucian books were first introduced into Japan. With these books came teachers, particularly a learned Korean named Wani and a Chinese scholar named Achiki, who became instructors to the young princes, and whose descendants served for generations as the Court recorders. In the 6th century, Buddhism came to the Island Empire to give added material progress to the Japanese civilization.

At this time education was confined to Princes and Court



URBAN SCHOOL LIFE Health both mental and physical is the leading spirit of modern Japanese primary school education



CENTRE OF EDUCATION Aerial view of the Tokyo Imperial University (above)

GYMNASTICS Pupils of a Tokyo primary school practising fencing their playground

nobles, and it was not until the 8th century that a system of general public education was laid down. The system was placed on an elaborate basis by the Taihō Code promulgated in 701 A.D. The Code contained provisions for a central college (*daigaku*) and provincial schools (*kyūgaku*), which were to be modelled on the educational system of China.

Later on, what might be termed "Private" Colleges were established in their respective fiefs by powerful feudal families, and the Buddhist priests established schools for the common people; but admission to these schools was limited to scions of high rank and the subject taught was restricted to the Chinese classics. In the Ashikaga Period school education suffered a decline; and only two places of study were recorded, namely the Kanazawa Library and Ashikaga School, although there might have been private lecture halls kept secretly by scribes and Buddhist monks.

During the Tokugawa Era, Confucianism, hitherto taught by learned Buddhist priests, gained a new and independent footing and there arose many masters of Chinese culture. The Seidō (the Temple of the Sages) in Edo (Tokyo) and a number of local institutions of higher learning, maintained by the munificence of the daimyō, were the embodiment of the earliest ideas of education. The subjects taught in those times were almost confined to the Chinese classics, especially Confucianism, which aimed at the development of the virtues of the individual and the acquisition of talents for statesmanship.

In addition to these institutions, private schools and *terakoya* (lit. temple schools for children) appeared all over the country for the education of the people in general. The *terakoya* school originated many years before the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate by Buddhist monks, but at first it was rather for the privileged class of people and the number of these schools was

limited. Side by side with the governmental schools for the samurai class, *terakoya* education spread among the common folk in business and farming districts. The school-house was no longer in or attached to a temple; teaching was not restricted to the monks; the teacher might be a scholar of the Chinese classics or a retired samurai. The courses of study were principally reading, writing and arithmetic. Lessons in the Analects of Confucius and other classics were also given without commentary. More than 15,000 *terakoya* are said to have existed in the country at the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and it was through them that the great majority of the farmers, craftsmen and merchants received their elementary education.

The modern educational system was established in 1872, when elementary education was made compulsory. The elementary schools then established throughout the country were to be attended by children of both sexes, irrespective of class distinctions, so that, as a passage in the Imperial Rescript inaugurating the new scheme reads, "Henceforward education shall be so diffused that there shall be no ignorant family in the land and no family with an ignorant member."

In 1890 the world-renowned Rescript on education was issued by the Emperor Meiji, which definitely established the basis of the moral teaching of the country, and it reads as follows:—

"Know ye, Our subjects! Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands

and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

"The way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that We may all thus attain to the same virtue."

All school education in Japan is controlled by the Government, being partly entrusted to local public bodies such as the prefectural councils, towns and villages. Private individuals also are allowed to found schools and universities in conformity to certain conditions. There are more than 45,000 schools of various kinds and grades, which are attended every year by over 12,571,000 pupils.

Primary Education.—Japan has 25,697 elementary schools of ordinary and higher grades, with 10,714,000 pupils. The course for the ordinary grade is six years, and that of the higher grade generally two years. According to the law promulgated in 1872, every child, male and female, irrespective of its social status, was obliged to attend school for four years, from the age of six to ten. The period was later lengthened to six years.

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EDUCATION

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A university (*Daigaku*), in its regular form, consists of several faculties, but a single faculty may constitute a "university." When a student has studied in a university for three years or more and has passed a prescribed examination, he is granted a university diploma. The degree of doctor will be conferred by the university on those who have pursued their studies for a period of two years or more in a post-graduate course and whose theses have been approved by the Council of Faculty of the university.

There are 47 universities, governmental, public, and private, of which the Tokyo Imperial University is the oldest, it having been founded in 1886. Keiō, Waseda and Dōshisha are best known among the private institutions.

Among many vocational schools of high grade are eighteen technological, eleven agricultural, eleven commercial, and two merchant marine schools, where advanced courses are given in their respective subjects for the graduates of secondary schools. They are generally three-year courses and lower in grade than the universities. A large number of similar institutions have also been started privately.

As teacher-training institutions there are established 103 normal schools and four higher normal schools for men and women, and 52 institutes for training teachers. In addition there are 78 schools for the blind, 59 schools for the deaf and dumb, and 1,917 miscellaneous schools.

Social Education.—Complete as is the system of school education, it is by no means sufficient to satisfy the demand for knowledge. Those who have left school seek means of continuing their studies or of obtaining information on the changes that are constantly taking place both in their particular lines of activity and in the general progress of the world. This demand is now largely supplied by the diffusion and

EDUCATION

Secondary Education.—Out of the 2,000,000 boys and girls who leave the elementary schools annually, about 10 per cent of the boys and about 6 per cent of the girls go on to secondary schools. It is to be noted that both sexes are taught separately in secondary and higher education. There are about 17,600 secondary schools, in which are included middle schools for boys, girls' high schools, business schools and business continuation schools. The number of the Middle School is 558, the object of which is to give a five-year course in such subjects as ethics, Japanese language and literature and Chinese classics, a foreign language (generally English), history, geography, mathematics, natural history, physics and chemistry, law and economics, technical studies, drawing, singing, and gymnastics. The girls' High Schools, corresponding to the boys' Middle Schools, have a four or five-year course. There are 963 girls' High Schools and the pupils exceed in number those in the boys' Middle Schools. This does not prove, however, that the secondary education of girls receives more attention than that of boys, as there are many other educational openings for boys.

Higher and Special Education.—Youths who aspire to a University education must first enter the Higher Schools (*Kōtō-gakkō*), in which a higher course is provided, and in some higher and lower courses, the former extending over three years and the latter over seven. There are 32 Higher Schools, of which 24 provide only a higher course. The entrance requirements for the higher course are practically the same as those for the fifth year of the Middle Schools; and those for the lower course are the same as those for the Middle School. Similar facilities are attached to private universities, which provide a two or three-year course preparatory to the university course.

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THE FINE ARTS

development of social education, which is highly encouraged by the authorities.

The most important organizations for the social education of the people are the so-called Young Men's and Young Women's Associations, which have for their object the development of good citizenship, the members being those who have passed through the elementary schools and are engaged in earning their living. They are met with in every town and village, and number at present 15,300 for youths, with a membership of over 2,518,000, and 13,300 for girls with a membership of more than 1,534,000. They hold meetings, organize night schools and summer courses and carry on social activities of all kinds.

THE FINE ARTS

Branches of the Japanese Art—"National Treasures"—Imperial Museums—Japanese Art as Influenced by Foreign Art—Characteristic of Japanese Paintings—"Black-and-white" Art—Finest Examples of Early Paintings—Nara and Heian Periods—Kamakura Period—Different Schools in Tokugawa Period—General Survey of the Development of Sculpture—Western Influence on Modern Paintings

The Japanese people are not only lovers of nature but also of art. The country abounds in the beauties of nature which conduce to the growth of a love of nature in the people's mind and also of artistic sentiment to produce art; and on the other hand the people are generally imaginative by nature, a characteristic which fits them not only for the appreciation of art but for its production too. The Japanese art covers every known branch from architecture and sculpture to painting and other applied arts of various form—lacquer, cloisonné, damas-



GRACEFUL POSE: The Nyoirin Kwanon, stored as a national treasure at the Koryuji Temple in Kyoto is considered as a representative Buddhist image of the Asuka period (A.D. 552-645)



QUAILS AND AUTUMNAL FLOWERS painted jointly
by two masters of the Tosa school of Japanese
painting in early Edo period

time, and may therefore be said to precede the same art in Europe, where all the great works in landscape-painting have been produced within the last two centuries. In pictures of animals and plants, Western painting, in most cases, depicts the objective features of the thing itself, whereas in the East the artist endeavours, as far as possible, to convey his feelings and sentiments in addition to the mere outer form of the things themselves. The artists in the West use a model in the atelier but painting from nature is unusual in the East, both in figure and landscape painting. Japanese artists may sketch from nature, but this is merely for purposes of reference in preparing the real work. Another point of difference between Western and Eastern art is that, whereas in the West colour is thought to constitute the life of a painting, in the East "black-and-white" art (*sumi*) is held in high esteem.

Japan derived her first inspiration in art from China, along with her first lessons in Buddhism, and naturally therefore her first efforts in the art were of a religious nature. The paintings on the doors and panels of the Tamamushino-zushi ("Beetle-Wing Shrine"), in the main hall of the Hōryūji Temple near Nara, are the finest example of the early paintings, which were inspired by the introduction of Buddhism. The mural paintings in the same hall, representing the Buddhist Paradise, are unique examples developed in the early Nara Period (645-709 A.D.). In the later Nara Period (710-784) painting made a remarkable development under Chinese influence. Japanese painting, however, entered upon a stage of great development in the Heian Period (784-889), when the peculiarities which had already been found in Japanese art reached a point which distinguished it from the art of other nations. The demand for landscape-paintings grew in the period, and many scenes

from nature were painted on the sliding doors of the Imperial Palaces. Later, the development of Japanese art culminated in the Kamakura Period (1192-1338) in the creation of a purely Japanese style (*Yamato-e*) in contradistinction to the Chinese style (*Kan-e*). As a rule the paintings of the Yamato-e School are exquisitely fine in detail and characteristically bright in pigmentation. The closing years of the period had seen the rise of the Chinese style and was then in a flourishing condition, side by side with the Japanese school, the latter having produced many great masters before it quickly fell into decline. Two priests, Minchō and Josetsu, rendered great services in popularizing Chinese art in the Ashikaga Period, but it was Shūbun, who brought the Chinese style to perfection. Sesshū, his pupil, continued his tradition, and after him there came a long line of artists, the most noted being the painters of the Kano School, which was founded by Masanobu, a retainer of the Ashikaga Shogun. This school maintained its prosperity through the Ashikaga and Edo periods. When the Tokugawa established their government in Edo (Tokyo) they strove to transplant there the arts of Kyoto and invited the leaders of the Kano School to take up their residence in their capital. One of those invited was Tannyū (1602-1674), whose descendants were appointed official painters to the Tokugawa Shogunate, and continued to hold the position through the Edo Period down to the Restoration of 1868. Besides the Kano School, there were various schools such as Tosa, Kōetsu, Maruyama, Shijō Nanga, Ukiyo-e, etc., which produced many painters of note, making more or less contribution toward the progress of Japanese art in their respective spheres of activity. Among these schools, a brief explanation may be made here of the last-named Ukiyo-e School. It was the early days of the Edo

Period that the Ukiyo-e School first made its appearance. It aimed at depicting the social life of the day, especially of the lower classes, by way, at first, of illustrations for story-books, and later of independent prints. It is difficult to fix on any single individual as the originator of Ukiyo-e, but Moronobu, who appeared in the Genroku Age (1688-1704), is most deserving of the title. Most of Moronobu's pictures were drawn for engraving on wood-blocks, but he also left some excellent paintings. As the production of colour-prints progressed, Ukiyo-e grew more popular, especially in Edo. Harunobu (1724-1770) specialized in the production of Azuma Nishikie, and after him came Utamaro, Sharaku, Toyokuni, Hokusai, and Hiroshige, who all won great popularity for their colour-prints.

The art of sculpture in Japan, previous to the 19th century, was practically confined to the carving of Buddhist images, although images of national deities and portrait statuary were occasionally produced. The best examples of sculptures in the 6th and 7th centuries, including the gilt bronze images, are preserved in the Hōryūji Temple near Nara and in the Imperial Household collection. The powerful influence which Buddhism had begun to exercise is shown by the specimens of sculpture in the Nara Period that have come down to us. Foremost among the excellent works of the period is the colossal figure of Buddha in the Tōdaiji Temple at Nara. The supremacy of esoteric Buddhism in the Heian Period caused the production of Buddhist images of a symbolical and mythical character, the best examples being seen at the Murōji Temple near Nara and the Kongōbuji Temple on Mt. Kōya. Japanese sculpture made a fair growth in the Nara and Heian Periods, but it attained its highest development in the Kamakura Period, when it freed itself from Chinese influence

The age produced many great sculptors among whom Unkei, Kaikei and Tankei were most influential. But in the succeeding Muromachi Period (1338-1573), religious sculptures fell into decay and decorative sculpture for architectural purposes arose in their place. The handsome palaces built in the period brought what was known as "temple carving" into being, the place of honour having to be assigned to Hidari Jingorō, the greatest sculptor Japan has ever produced. In the early years of the Tokugawa Period the Tokugawa Family was very assiduous in persuading scholars and artists to migrate from Kyoto to Edo (Tokyo), as mentioned elsewhere. This resulted in Edo becoming a rival art centre to Kyoto. Almost all branches of art showed great activity, and besides architecture and painting, the applied arts of lacquer work, metal work, ceramic work, weaving, etc. all made striking progress, for which space permits no descriptions here. The influence of Western art also became noticeable after the middle of the period, owing to the reading of Dutch books, particularly on the art of painting. Against the tendency to adopt Western ideas, there took place in the latest period a general revival of feeling for the ancient arts, and this has hindered a senseless imitation of everything Western and promoted the progress of a healthy national art. The branch of art which showed the greatest progress during the latest period was painting, architecture being mainly concerned in the production of large structures in the Western style. The chief art organization at present is the Imperial Fine Arts Academy (founded in 1919), with distinguished Japanese artists as its members. It holds an annual art exhibition at Ueno, Tokyo, in autumn. A rival exhibition is held annually by the Nihon Bijutsu-in, or Institute of Japanese Art, and another rival exhibition by the Nikakai, a society organized by

a number of artists who are dissatisfied with the attitude toward art of the committee of the Government institution. Besides these, there are several associations of art, holding annual exhibitions chiefly for the encouragement of the Western style of painting.

DRESS, FOOD AND DWELLINGS

Japanese Kimono and Foreign Clothes—Japanese Clothing in Daily Use—Rice, Fish and Vegetables—Japanese Way of Serving—Japanese Food Considered as Tasty by Foreign Visitors—Fruits and Drinks—Features of Japanese Houses—Foreign-style Houses with Japanese Interiors

The mode of Japanese life is twofold, so far as clothing is concerned. The clothes the people wear are the Japanese kimono and garments in the Western style. With a growing increase of foreign-style buildings of late, such as schools, offices, factories, hospitals, stores, etc., and the expansion of railways, tramways, automobile services and other means of traffic, modern Japan has naturally undergone a considerable change in her people's manner of dressing. Foreign clothes are quite the vogue with men and women engaged in office work. When they are, however, off duty and at home, they invariably change their clothes, for no Japanese, save a few exceptional men, will wear foreign clothes at home. Women dressed in foreign clothes are increasing in number, especially in urban districts, but the number is not yet very large as compared with men. Clothing in the foreign style is the outstanding feature among school children of both sexes, especially in large cities, for the light and smart foreign clothes are more suitable for their active daily life. The adoption of uniforms in the Western style by all the schools and colleges

has greatly conduced to the physical development of the young generation, which is making considerable headway in sports, as witness the results of the Olympic games. People who wear Western garments while on duty, however, do not feel at ease unless they change into kimono when off duty and resting, for in no other clothing can they live comfortably on *tatami* (heavy straw mats covering the whole floor) in their houses. They cannot entirely discard the old custom of living. This is not by mere force of tradition that the Japanese persistently cling to the kimono. It is graceful, tasteful and elegant, simple and comfortable, and economical into the bargain. Below is a brief explanation of the Japanese clothing in daily use :

The underwear, *hadaki*, worn by both sexes is in most cases of thin cotton, with neck-band (*eri*) of black silk for men and either of crêpe or embroidered silk for women. The choice of the right kind of the neck-band is an important question of taste with women. Then comes the *nagajuban*, a longer undergarment, over which is worn the principal garment, the kimono. The kimono is a loose fitting garment, with wide sleeves folded over in front so as to be double-breasted. It reaches to the ankles and is generally worn unlined in summer, lined in spring and autumn, and thinly wadded in winter. The *haori* is worn in most cases over the kimono. This is a kind of cloak coming down to a little below the knee and fastened loosely in front by means of braided silk cords. It is made either of black material with three or five crests, or of a patterned material without a crest. To hold the kimono together, as that garment has no buttons or other means of attachment, the sash or band (*obi*) is employed as a part of the Japanese garment. The obi, a girdle worn round the kimono at the waist, plays the most conspicuous part in the woman's costume

DRESS, FOOD AND DWELLINGS

The woman's *obi*, generally made of heavy silk, is well chosen, wound twice round the body and very carefully tied at the back in a most graceful form. Men, and girls too, sometimes wear the *hakama*, which is a sort of skirt worn over the kimono. These form the elementary set of Japanese clothing, common to both sexes. One outstanding feature of Japanese clothing, though there is a slight difference between the male and female garments, is that no marked difference is found in form to distinguish the sexes—this being in striking contrast to the foreign garments. Also, in contrast to Western suits of two or three pieces, the Japanese kimono is of one piece and yet by the use of the *obi* and other accessory bands about the body, a pleasing variety is given to the monotony of the form.

Food

Rice, fish and vegetables are the principal food of the Japanese. Rice is taken boiled, while the other materials are cooked in different ways. When they are cooked, they are put into different dishes—the sizes, shapes, designs, and colouring of which are in great variety—and arrayed pleasingly on a wooden tray which is also in good Japanese taste to please the eye. Rice is served in a porcelain bowl and soup in a lacquered bowl. Fish or meat is served in dishes of porcelain. These table articles are sometimes of considerable value. Knives, forks, and spoons are never used, a pair of chopsticks being the sole instruments used for eating.

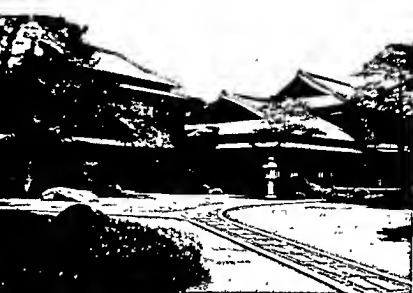
Japanese food does not suit all palates, but some of the dishes served are generally considered as tasty by foreign visitors and form an agreeable change from their native diet. Among these may first be mentioned *sukiyaki*, which consists of slices of beef broiled with vegetables, etc. in a pan over a



THE BEAUTY OF YUKATA (loose summer garments) in a Japanese house



hazier. Flavoured with Japanese soy and *mirin* (spirit distilled from rice and sweetened), this dish will be found very palatable. Pork or chicken may be served in a similar way. It is usual to cook the dish in the presence of the guests so that they may eat it hot. Shrimps fried in batter (*ebi no tempura*) are also considered by foreigners in general as the most palatable among fish cooked in various Japanese ways. Besides the Japanese dishes any kind of food—European, Chinese, Korean, etc.—is procurable, as Japan abounds in great varieties of foodstuffs, especially fish and vegetables. Japan is particularly blessed in good fruits of almost every kind—no other country in the world having a better and cheaper yearly supply of them. For drink, Japanese green tea, which contains the valuable vitamin C, is drunk without milk or sugar. It is an important article of export, especially to the United States and Canada. Black tea and coffee have become so popular in the country that they are very easily obtained in any city and town. Good beer and soft drinks are also procurable all over the country, and of course, saké, the national drink, brewed from rice, and drunk warm and undiluted.



JAPANESE HOME, OUTSIDE AND INSIDE Without gardens Japanese house is not complete (above). Girls playing card games on New Year's Day

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Houses

Japanese houses are built of wood, and are generally airy structures, some of them being very luxuriously fitted. One feature of the structures is that they are devised more for protection against the heat of summer than to keep out of the cold of winter, except in some parts of the northern districts. The floors of the rooms are therefore covered with *tatami* (thick mats), and the rooms themselves are separated from each other by paper screen (*shōji*), or sliding doors (*fusuma*), on which are often painted flowers, birds or animals. In most of the principal rooms is found a *tokonoma* which almost corresponds

ATTRACTIONS OF THE SEASONS

to the mantelpiece in a Western house and valuable ornaments are placed there. In the Japanese houses the windows and openings are quite free and the rest are shut from outside views by means of clay walls. These windows and openings are very wide, indeed one whole side, and often two or three sides, of the house are opened. The openings are shut at night by sliding doors of thin boards which stand outside the *shōji* or glass doors. When the sliding doors and *shōji* or glass doors are removed during the day, the whole side of the house being open, there is nothing to stand between the inside and outside of the house, and the rooms and the garden make a perfect whole. This feature has lately been largely taken into Western architecture, probably much influenced by the Japanese style. In Japanese architecture, the windows serve the purpose not only of ventilating, lighting and giving views, but also as ornaments—they themselves being cut into fanciful shapes and often decorated most gracefully with lattice of slender bamboos or sticks. A landscape garden is an essential feature of a good Japanese house. Recently foreign-style houses, with good Japanese interiors, are being built in large number in order to suit the changed mode of living of the people.

ATTRACTIONS OF THE SEASONS

Four Seasons with their Peculiar Attractions—New Year Festivity—Winter Sports—Annual Cycle of Blossoms—Japan as the Land of Flowers—Sea-bathing Resorts—Yachting and Boating—Mountaineering—Japan's Unique Charm in Autumn.

One noteworthy feature of the Japanese climate is that the year can be divided into four distinct seasons—a feature which is denied to some countries of the world, where it is either cold or hot all the year round. The four seasons are as clear

ATTRACTIONS OF THE SEASONS

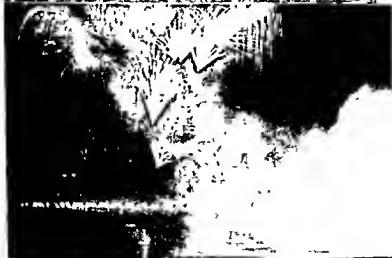
cut in Japan as are their names and each month and each season has its peculiar attractions. In January is New Year, with all its gaiety, the greatest holiday in the Japanese calendar (see "Annual Functions"). In January and February skiing and skating are in full swing at many mountain and hot-spring resorts in the north, where ample opportunities are offered to those in quest of recuperation, as well as to the ordinary tourists from abroad. In February, with the blossoming of the plum, begins the annual cycle of the blossoms—the peach and the pear in March, soon followed in April by the world-famous cherry blossoms, and in May by the azaleas, wistarias, peonies, and various other blooms. The cherry blossoms, of which there are over a hundred varieties, are regarded as the ideal flower of Japan, and almost everywhere in the country is practically covered with a cloud of blossoms in the season, the trees growing all over Japan in profusion. From the latter part of March in the southern districts, through April, even into May in the northern districts, the cherry-tree is in flower, the date of flowering varying not only according to the locality but also according to the variety. A traveller visiting Japan in March could, if he began his itinerary at Nagasaki or Shimonoseki, so time his tour as to be able to see the cherry blossoms at their best all through the country, from Kyoto to Nara, Nara to Yoshino, and finally to Tokyo and districts further north.

Japan is the land of flowers and has probably supplied more flowering shrubs and trees to the gardens of the world than any other country. Among these numerous flowers—too numerous to mention—are daffodil, plum, camellia, peach, pear, cherry, globe-flower, peony, lily, rhododendron, wistaria, azalea, iris, morning-glory, lotus, chrysanthemum, etc. Besides these native blooming trees and plants, those imported, such as carnations, cyclamens, dahlias, tulips, etc., are very widely

ATTRACTIONS OF THE SEASONS

cultivated in the private or public gardens. The chrysanthemums are regarded as the queen of the autumnal blooms as the cherries are among the spring flowers. They have been cultivated for more than 1,500 years and form the crest of the Imperial House. Chrysanthemum shows are held annually all over the country and naturally constitute one of the most attractive functions of the year.

In early and middle summer Japan is almost covered with a rich velvety green, and the scene may be particularly enjoyed at many places specially known on account of their tinted leaves in autumn. The green leaves of cherries, maples, oaks, chestnuts, birch, and elms are more beautiful than those of any other deciduous trees, and the deeper tints of the evergreen pines, with which Japan is so blessed in abundance, also present the most delightful sight during the summer. At this season Japan offers many enjoyments to the visitor. The long sea-coast of the country provides innumerable bathing resorts, where the heat is allayed by cool sea-breezes. Sea-bathing in Japan is particularly enjoyable in the hot season, as the temperature of the water allows of much longer immersion than is possible in more northerly latitudes. Those who prefer a lower temperature, however, will have no difficulty in enjoying it at any of the mountain resorts where comfortable hotel accommodation is generally provided, such as at Kamikōchi, Karuizawa, Lake Nojiri, Nikkō, Hakone, Unzen, Ikao, etc. Many of these are also spas, where hot medicated baths may be enjoyed. Beppu in Kyūshū and many other resorts have the advantage that they offer both sea-bathing and mineral baths. The summer trips to Hokkaidō, the northern island, are most pleasant and interesting. The summer pastimes of yachting and boating may be fully enjoyed in Japan, where the wide sweep of Tokyo Bay and the



SIGN OF SPRING Two beautiful maidens under the fragrant cherry in the Heian Shrine Kyoto (above)

SUMMER'S ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS Famous fireworks on the River Sumida in Tokyo



AUTUMN FLOWER Autumn in Japan is associated with country-wide shows of chrysanthemum a beloved flower of the nation (above)

WINTER'S VISIT Snowy scene in the northern part of Japan

island-studded Inland Sea afford the most delightful resorts for the sport of kings. Of late years, mountain-climbing has become a very popular summer pastime in Japan, and facilities are offered for those who care for this form of sport. The mountain range which runs down the middle of Japan, popularly known as the Japan Alps, provides clusters of lofty peaks (many of which attain an elevation of 9,000 ft. above sea level) to test the skill of the climber, the reward being some magnificent views.

No seasons in any other country provide its people with such an ideal, invigorating weather and climate as the autumn in Japan does for her people and visitors. So ample is the share of bright sunshine, and so luxuriant are the flowering trees and plants, that the season is regarded as the best time, especially for the extended tours to be taken with the greatest comfort. Moreover, the visitor to Japan in the autumn will have the enjoyment of the autumn tints, more especially of the maple, of which some twenty kinds grow in Japan. Picture the beautiful displays of brocade robes which spread over almost all valleys and mountain sides in the country, generally intermingled with evergreen pines which greatly enrich the landscape. In this way it is possible for the moment to imagine some of the charms of Japan's unique landscape scenery in autumn.

Winter in Japan, although cold except in the southern districts, is rendered pleasant by the brilliant sunshine and blue skies which favour this season. For the young there are also the irresistible lures of winter sports, as Japan has in abundance good skiing grounds as well as skating resorts with good accommodation. To these places special train services or other facilities are offered from time to time during the season.

but are those specially made to represent the emperor and the empress, court officials and nobles, court minstrels and dancers all in their old-fashioned costumes of splendour. The daughters exchange visits at homes of their friends, and partake of the delicacies placed on the shelves for the dolls. Relatives make calls to honour the daughters, making the occasion a family reunion. Originally religious significance was attached to the Dolls' Festival, but later it became a mere pastime for children. The custom is believed to encourage happy family life and the spirit of filial piety and loyalty. Beautiful displays of the dolls may be seen at the department stores in large cities.

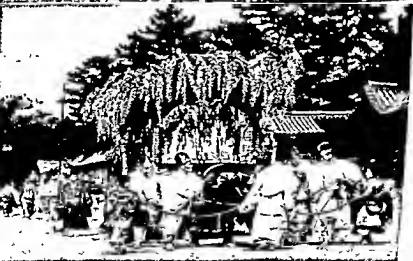
Hana Matsuri or "Floral Festival" (April 8) is celebrated at all Buddhist temples or organizations in Japan in commemoration of the birthday of Buddha. The ceremony of *Kambutsu-e* ("Baptizing Ceremony of Buddha") is observed at the temples where sweet tea is poured from tiny ladles over a small statue of the infant Buddha, as an expression of devotion, and then the tea is drunk. The most elaborate *Kambutsu-e* in Tokyo is held at the Asakusa Temple. In Tokyo, thousands of young children, in gala dress and each carrying flowers, assemble in Hibiya Park, where dances are held in honour of Buddha.

Tango-no-Sekku or "Boys' Festival of Flags" (May 5) is celebrated for centuries as widely as the Girls' Festival to honour the boyhood of the sons. The set displayed in the house for the occasion usually consists of dolls representing popular heroes in history, figures in legend, models of ancient armour and various martial flags and streamers. In the rural district, large paper and cloth carp, often several yards long, are hoisted outside the house on the top of a high pole, symbolizing the idea that the sons of the families might be as strong as the spirited carp trying to swim up the waterfall.



PLAYING BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK is girls' chief outdoor
pastime on New Year's Day (above)

HINA MATSURI OR DOLL'S FESTIVAL on March 3rd is the girls' gala
day in Japan



TANGO-NO-SEKKU OR BOYS' FESTIVAL on May 5th is the centuries old celebration in Japan (above)

THE AOI FESTIVAL dates back to 6th century as a ritual to appease the anger of the gods of Kamo Shrine, the Kyoto's tutelary deities

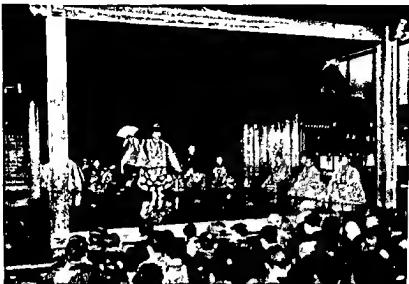
The people will take baths in hot water containing iris leaves on May 5th, in belief that the iris has the miraculous virtue of driving out evil spirits. The origin of the festival is traced to the idea of praying for the happiness and prosperity of the young generation.

Aoi Festival of Kamo Shrines, Kyoto (May 15), is an imitation of the old Imperial procession which formerly used to pay homage at the shrines. The classical procession, which consists of the Imperial messengers on horseback, police-officers, old-time gendarmerie in ancient court dress, a gorgeously decorated ox-cart, pages, etc. is a very impressive sight. The festival is one of the most classical sights of the country and should not be missed by visitors from abroad.

Grand Festival of Nikkō Temple (June 2) is one of the most spectacular festive events in Japan. About 1,200 officers attired in appropriate costumes of the Tokugawa Period proceed in a long, stately procession along the famous cryptomeria avenue. The annual Autumn Festival is held on October 17th.

Festival of Sannō, a Shinto shrine in Tokyo (June 14-16), was formerly one of the greatest events in the Tokugawa Period and viewed by the Shogun himself. Like all other festivals of the kind the glamour of the event began to wane with the Meiji Restoration in 1868, but it is still an attraction in early summer in the capital, by reason of the elaborate procession of the gorgeous shrine-cars and the gaiety of celebration. The colourful event, observed with sufficient enthusiasm and old custom, affords a glimpse into the life of the Tokugawa Period.

Tanabata Matsuri or "Star Festival" (July 7) is observed in celebration of the Seventh Evening of July when the Weaver Princess Star (Vega) is supposed to meet the Herd



CLASSICAL STAGE ARTS A famous Noh actor staging "Okina" or "Old Man"—the orchestra is at the back and a chorus on the right of the stage (above) The Bunraku Puppet Theatre in Osaka where the puppet play has reached the highest form

people very wisely assimilated or reshaped to Japanese requirements, when introduced from abroad, and interwove them into the life of the people. Below are given some of these accomplishments, with a brief explanation.

Noh Plays.—The Noh is a stage drama of antique type, different from any other form of dramatic performances. By the word "Noh" is meant "ability," "performance" or "accomplishment." When, therefore, the playing of the Noh of a hero or goblin is spoken of, it is thereby understood that the "accomplishment" of a hero or goblin is played on the stage. The chief actors in the Noh plays are called *Shite* (principal) and his subordinate *Waki* (assistant). The latter's function is mainly that of interpreter. However numerous the players may be, there are always the *Shite* and *Waki*, but they may have *Tsure* (companions) and *Tomo* (followers). There is an orchestra (*hayashikata*), which uses four instruments—two hand-drums, one placed on the left shoulder and the other on the left knee; another drum beaten with a pair of sticks; and a flute. The musicians form a row with a number of reciters which form the chorus, who loudly chant the recitative, keeping time with the music, and the actors thereby regulate their steps and gestures. The recitative chants (*Utai*) are often recited without the Noh play, with or without an accompaniment, but, Noh are never performed without *Utai*, as the performance would then be quite unintelligible. Thus the *Utai* recitation, archaic in style and melodious in tone, is much in fashion among the upper and middle classes throughout the country.

The origin of the Noh remains obscure, but the majority of them were written during the 14th and 16th centuries by the famous Noh actors under the patronage of Ashikaga Shogun; and the actors performed their "accomplishment" on the

boy Star (Altair) in the sky once a year on the bank of the Milky Way. Virtually all the vestiges of the festival had disappeared in the cities until a few years ago when it was revived again among children because of its beautiful sentiment and fancy. A bamboo is set up in the garden, and on its innumerable branches are hung pieces of coloured paper on which are written poems suited to the occasion. The festival originated in China, and was essentially of religious significance when it first came to Japan, but has become an affair of literary interest as it has been interwoven into the life of the nation.

Bon Festival or "Feast of Lanterns" (July 13-15) takes place in honour of the spirits of the dead who are believed in Buddhist faith to revisit the earthly world during the period. Lanterns are lighted throughout the cemeteries, and in some districts a welcome fire is burnt before the house to light the doorway for the guests from the other world. The miniature family shrines are cleaned and a special meal is placed before them to entertain the spirit guests. On the last day the guests are sent back again to the spirit world in the same pious way. All the cemeteries in the country become a scene of religious devotion during the season. On the last night a primitive folk dance, known as Bon Odori ("Bon Dance"), is seen usually in the country districts, which affords the most delightful pastime for the young folks who gather at the local shrine or temple and dance far into the night.

Gion Matsuri (July 17-24), the fête of the Yasaka Shrine in Kyoto, is one of the most outstanding events in the old capital. On the first and last day the gorgeously decorated procession-cars, borne slowly in time to gay music, parade the principal streets of the city. The festival dates back to the 9th century when a procession with decorated cars was first

formed to seek the protection of the gods against a pestilence that was ravaging the city.

Kawabiraki or "River Fête" is another ancient festival, more in the nature of a carnival, held on the River Sumida, Tokyo, in the latter part of July—no date fixed. It has no religious significance, being merely designed to attract people to the river to enjoy the evening breezes. One feature of the fete is a display of fireworks which attracts hundreds of thousands of townsfolk who line the banks and fill the roofs of the houses and other available places. Boats lighted with scores of lanterns, some of them carrying *geisha*, singing and playing the *samisen*, float idly on the water, forming a picturesque scene.

Jidai Matsuri or Fête of the Heian Shrine (October 22) is one of the three great festivals of Kyoto, the other two being the Gion Matsuri and Aoi Matsuri, as mentioned above. The festival processions are composed of various groups of people, dressed in costumes representative of important epochs of history during the 1,100 years subsequent to the founding of this ancient capital. It illustrates how Shoguns or political rulers representing different periods made their triumphal entry into Kyoto to pay their homage to the Imperial Court.

Meiji Shrine Festival (November 3). On this day, every other year, for the dual purpose of commemorating the glorious memory of the Great Emperor Meiji and promoting the physical development of the rising generation, the "Shrine Contests" are held in the stadium in the Outer Garden of the shrine on a nation-wide scale. This is the "Olympiad of Japan."

Shichi-go-san (lit., "Seven-five-three") or "Children's Shrine Pilgrimage" (November 15) is a pretty festival, said to be over four hundred years old. On that day parents with

SOME JAPANESE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

occasion of state ceremonies as well as entertainments. Later in the Tokugawa Period it was a ceremonial function of the military classes, the actors attaining the zenith of their social influence. The Noh treat mostly of historical subjects, and are strongly tinged with Buddhist views on life owing to the influence exercised by the priests in their composition. Among about one thousand Noh plays said to have been composed, some eight hundred survive, and of these 242 are now actually performed.

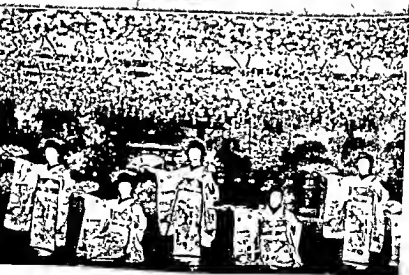
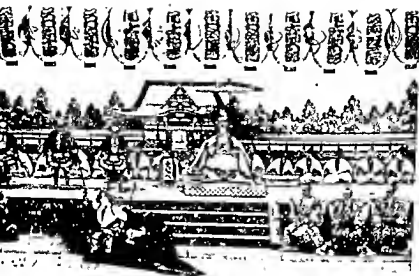
The Noh stage is much smaller than that of ordinary theatres, and has a roof within the roof of a house, due to the fact that the Noh was originally performed out-of-doors. The actors wear elaborate costumes, and sometimes masks which have been very highly prized as purely Japanese. There are today six schools of Noh actors and the public performances are given regularly in Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka.

Kabuki Drama.—The Kabuki is another of the purely Japanese productions, little affected by foreign influence. Quite contrary to the aristocratic tendency of Noh plays which developed under the care of the feudal daimyō, the Kabuki drama followed a distinct line of progress in which there was a great tendency to a popular stage art to appear. Originated by the actresses in the 17th century, this form of drama was soon received enthusiastically in Edo (Tokyo), Osaka and Kyoto, and their reputation rapidly spread far and wide. The appearance of actresses on the stage, however, had an evil effect on public morals, and consequently their performance was prohibited. This resulted in the development of a school of actors, some of whom had to take women's rôles. By the middle of the 18th century the drama had made a remarkable improvement, among other things, by borrowing liberally from the puppet theatre, not only appro-

prising its plays, its stage settings and costumes, but even going so far as to imitate the movements of the puppets. The regular theatres gradually became more popular than the puppet theatres, until at last they were able to drive them almost out of existence. The pieces first produced in the theatres were compositions of ignorant actors, but towards the close of the 17th century the writing of plays became a special profession. Among many Kabuki playwrights the name of Chikamatsu, known as the Japanese Shakespeare, must be mentioned first, as he produced many dramas which constitute a truly formidable bulk of literary matter. Thus the Kabuki drama was cultivated, as it is today,—unique of its kind.

Kabuki plays are in form similar to European dramas, except that the dialogue, when metrical, is spoken to the accompaniment played by an orchestra. The visitor to Japan ought not omit seeing one at least of the Kabuki dramas played at the Kabuki-za, Tokyo, one of the best theatres in Japan.

The Puppet Show.—The puppet show was originally introduced from China, and for a long time performances were confined to religious circles. Gradually, however, it became an entertainment for the masses, being greatly assisted thereto by a noted player of the *samisen* instrument, named Menukiya Chōzaburō, who flourished from the last decade of the 16th century to the early part of the 17th century. The puppet show is a synthetic art, combining the manipulation of the puppets, the chanting of *jōruri* (dramatic ballads) and the playing of the *samisen* music. The puppets are of two kinds, small and large, the small not more than one foot high and operated from above with strings, which are assumed to be invisible, and the large ones at least two-thirds of life-size. Each puppet requires one operator-in-chief and two, sometimes three, assistants. The chief operator is generally very



THE KABUKI the classical drama still attracts the largest number of playgoers in Japan (above)

THE MIYAKO ODORI in Kyoto is one of Japan's gayest spring functions



FEMALE ACCOMPLISHMENTS Flower Arrangement (above) and Tea Ceremony

SOME JAPANESE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

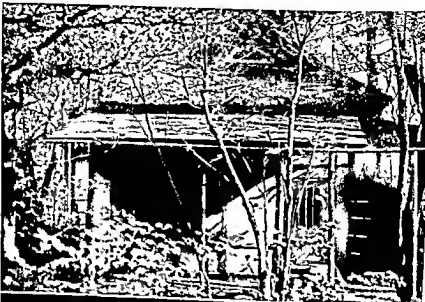
gaily apparelled, but his figure is overshadowed by the beauty of the doll and causes not the least distraction to the spectators. On the other hand the assistants wear black hoods and robes to make them inconspicuous. The chief operator works the doll's head and chest with his left hand, and its right hand with his right hand. The first assistant moves the doll's left hand with his right hand, while his left hand helps the chief operator. The second assistant works the doll's legs. The three showmen's movements are synchronized, so that the doll is made to play as if moving of its own account. When the three showmen put a sentiment or a feeling into a doll, it expresses it in a more forceful and artistic way than a living actor. All the operators wear high clogs to give them the extra height necessary for holding the figures upright. In Osaka there is a puppet theatre called the Bunraku-za—only theatre of its kind in Japan—said to have been established about a hundred years ago.

Tea Ceremony.—The tea ceremony (*chanoyu*) is a refined pastime peculiar to Japan where it is regarded as a sort of cult for the promotion of enlightenment and mental composure. It was originally a monastic custom introduced from China by Japanese Buddhists who had gone there for study. The monks of Zen Buddhism gathered before the image of Bodhi Dharma and drank tea out of a single bowl with the profound formality of a sacrament. It was this Zen ritual which finally developed into the tea ceremony of Japan, in the 15th century, under the patronage of the Ashikaga Shogun. Tea became something more than an idealized form of taking refreshment; it not only grew to be a means by which purity and refinement could be attained, but it became a pivot around which revolved all branches of art such as painting, pottery and lacquer making, garden construction, flower arrangement and the like. At

present one is able to learn correct manners and deportment all through this medium; and further, to enjoy a peaceful frame of mind from which the true essence of the cult springs. For this reason young ladies are encouraged to take lessons in the tea ceremony before their marriage.

The tea-room (*sukiya*) consists of the tea-room proper, designed to accommodate not more than five persons; an ante-room (*mizuya*) where the tea utensils are washed and arranged before being brought in; a portico (*yarituki*) in which the guests wait until they receive the summons to enter the tea-room; and a garden path (*roji*), which connects the portico with the tea-room. The tea-room proper, generally nine feet square and with four and a half mats (*tatami*), has a special entrance for the guests which is so small that they have to creep in, high and low rank alike. Simplicity and purity are the characteristic of the room, being in emulation of the Zen monastery. Truly the tea-room is an oasis in the dreary waste of existence, where no colour disturbs the tone of the room, no sound mars the rhythm of things, no gesture obtrudes on the surroundings. By the brazier in the centre of the room sits the host with all the utensils for making the tea at his side. The various tea requisites, which the guests are privileged to inspect closely after tea is served, are, as a rule, valuable objects of art.

Green tea may be served in various ceremonial ways according to different occasions and seasons, and also according to the school to which the host belongs, each school having utensils of a different pattern. Tea is often served quite informally, and the host may or may not provide a meal. But in the regular party guests are five in number, all properly dressed as becomes the ceremony. There are elaborate rules of etiquette by which powdered green tea (specially prepared



SIMPLE AND GORGEOUS In *sukiya* or tea ceremony house simplicity is the keynote (above) The Kabuki Theatre in Tokyo is the last word for splendour in theatre architecture

message. The fundamental principles followed in the arrangement of flowers, whatever form the arrangement may take, or to whatever school the person arranging them may belong, are three : The leading part (heaven), the subordinate part (earth), and the reconciling part (man); any flower arrangement which does not embody these elements is considered barren and dead. The main part shooting upwards represents "heaven," a twig on the right bent sideways in the shape of a V denotes "man," and the lowest twig or branch on the left, the end slightly bent so as to point upwards, signifies "earth." Three separate plants or branches, not necessarily of the same kind, are often used to represent these three elements. Special care should be taken of the nature of the flower, the place in which it is to be put, and the shape of the vase. The arrangement of flowers is quite inseparable from the Japanese life, as it is a necessity for the *tokonoma* (alcove), which is specially decorated and used for the display of a Japanese scroll picture or some other ornaments.

Being considered most important for young women's education, this art is very widely taught in girls' high schools and among ladies of any social standing. After all, flower arrangement is considered by the Japanese as a necessary means for training the peaceful frame of mind.

AMUSEMENTS

Japanese Plays—Star Actors—Puppet Plays—Cinemas, Revues, Light Operatic Performances—Foreign-style Restaurants—Japanese Restaurants—Ochaya—Geisha Dances—Dance Halls—Cafés and Bars—Radio Broadcasting Service in Japan

In the large theatres of Tokyo, Osaka and other big cities, Japanese plays naturally constitute the bulk of the perform-

for the ceremony) is made and served among the guests in a single bowl, about four hours being usually taken for the ceremony to be performed. All through such a rather long time the guests are neither tired nor bored, because the selection of guests is carefully made by the host with a view to creating an atmosphere of warm congeniality, and topics of conversation are inexhaustible, the tea ceremony being related practically to many branches of art.

Flower Arrangement.—The Japanese people are not content with their love of plants in the garden set around their house. They go further, as for instance, in their appreciation of nature by means of "Ikebana," or flower arrangement. The art of arranging flowers is believed to have originated in India with worship of the Buddha, before whose image it was the custom to offer flowers. In Japan, the art originated some thirteen centuries ago with Prince Shōtoku, the Constantine of Japanese Buddhism, who ordered flowers to be offered before the image of Buddha in his private chapel. It was in the 14th century, however, that the art greatly developed side by side with the tea ceremony, under the fostering care of the Ashikaga Shogun. Later, in the Tokugawa Period, many schools sprang up, rivalling each other in popular favour.

In this art, any plant will answer the purpose, but as far as trees go, pine, plum, bamboo and azalea are most popular; and in flowers, chrysanthemum, peony, iris, lily and orchid are most favoured. In preparation, the lower part of the cut plant is, first of all, burnt, and is treated with salt, vinegar, alum, and sometimes vitriol. By this means, the life of the plant is longer than it otherwise would be. Then it is cut, bent and twisted, and finally arranged properly. Every tiny twig or leaf plays a special symbolic part in portraying its

message. The fundamental principles followed in the arrangement of flowers, whatever form the arrangement may take, or to whatever school the person arranging them may belong, are three: The leading part (heaven), the subordinate part (earth), and the reconciling part (man); any flower arrangement which does not embody these elements is considered barren and dead. The main part shooting upwards represents "heaven," a twig on the right bent sideways in the shape of a V denotes "man," and the lowest twig or branch on the left, the end slightly bent so as to point upwards, signifies "earth." Three separate plants or branches, not necessarily of the same kind, are often used to represent these three elements. Special care should be taken of the nature of the flower, the place in which it is to be put, and the shape of the vase. The arrangement of flowers is quite inseparable from the Japanese life, as it is a necessity for the *tokonoma* (alcove), which is specially decorated and used for the display of a Japanese scroll picture or some other ornaments.

Being considered most important for young women's education, this art is very widely taught in girls' high schools and among ladies of any social standing. After all, flower arrangement is considered by the Japanese as a necessary means for training the peaceful frame of mind.

AMUSEMENTS

Japanese Plays—Star Actors—Puppet Plays—Cinemas, Revues, Light Operatic Performances—Foreign-style Restaurants—Japanese Restaurants—Ochaya—Geisha Dances—Dance Halls—Cafés and Bars—Radio Broadcasting Service in Japan

In the large theatres of Tokyo, Osaka and other big cities, Japanese plays naturally constitute the bulk of the perform-

historical plays known as the *Kabuki drama* (see p. 62) usually produced. The women's rôles in this type of plays are always taken by male actors, the acting being symbolic rather than realistic,—actors portray women speaking in a falsetto voice. The star actors are seldom seen outside the Tokyo and Osaka theatres, while the stage setting and costumes worn by the actors are wonderfully decorative. In some of the theatres, modern plays are performed by leading actors and actresses of the new school. The puppet play of Osaka (see p. 63) is one of the finest theatrical arts in Japan, and is strongly recommended as worth seeing. Most of the large theatres are built in Western style, some accommodating 3,000 to 5,000 people, with the addition of restaurants and shopping booths. Another interesting dramatic entertainment in Japan is the *Noh play*, (see p. 61), seen chiefly in Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka and some other big cities.

Cinemas, found almost everywhere, offer both Japanese and foreign films. Talkies, imported or domestic, are gaining popularity. The revues and light operatic performances have also obtained a strong hold on pleasure goers. The Takarazuka Girls' Opera Troupe and the Shōchiku Revue have the greatest following.

Foreign-style Restaurants and lunch-rooms in large numbers are to be found in all the large cities of Japan, and even in remote places simple foreign dishes may be obtained in many Japanese restaurants. There are also Japanese restaurants (*ryōriya*) everywhere in the country, some of them in the large cities having a high reputation for their cuisine.

Ochaya (lit. "tea-house") forms other places of entertainment, differing but little from restaurants, however. The high-class *ochaya* can receive its hundreds of guests and entertain them with the songs and laughter of *geisha*, the professional

entertainers, whom it is the custom to summon at all Japanese banquets given in native style. *Geisha* may be hired at any time, the charge for their dance depending upon the reputation and number of the dancers. Among the *geisha dances* of a most elaborate nature the first place is given to what is known as the "cherry dance" of the three great cities: Miyako Odori of Kyoto (Apr. 1st-30th), Naniwa Odori of Osaka (April 1st-24) and Azuma Odori of Tokyo (April 1st-20).

Dance-Halls are popular in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and other big cities. These halls generally maintain regular orchestras and scores of Japanese girl-dancers to act as partners for visitors, thus giving satisfaction to those coming over from abroad who are accustomed to social dancing in their own countries.

Cafés and Bars have recently become very popular in Japan. Their appearance enriches the colourful night life in cities and towns, the big streets of which are usually attractive with dazzling neon signs. For obtaining an insight into the Bohemian side of Japanese life, the better-class cafés and bars may be worth a visit by foreign tourists.

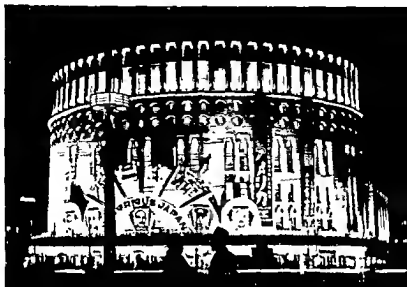
Radio Broadcasting Service in Japan, though of rather recent origin (started in 1925), has made a wonderful development during the past ten years. The elaborate programs include, from time to time, speeches of prominent visitors from abroad and music or recitals by European and American masters. At present there are 25 broadcasting stations throughout the country, and they are connected by wire producing a complete network of radio service. Exchanges of radio programs have often been made between Japan and the other countries of the world. In 1935 the total listeners numbered 2,000,000.

SPORTS

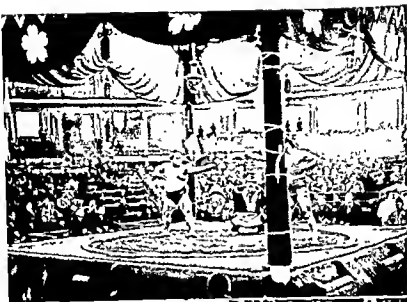
Native and Foreign Sports—Kendō—Jūdō—Sumō—Kyūdō—Swimming—Baseball—Tennis—Football—Golf—Rowing—Track and Field Sports—Horse Racing—Skiing and Skating—Hunting—Fishing—Cormorant Fishing

Sports in Japan may be divided into two, native and foreign. Of the former, those which still hold the interest of the people include Jūdō (Jūjutsu), Kendō (Kenjutsu), Sumō or Wrestling, Kyūdō or Archery, and swimming (native styles). Since the introduction of Western sports, however, the Japanese have turned their attention to the development of imported sports among themselves. During the past few decades they have made such a remarkable progress in the sports, as will be seen in the results they obtained at the Tenth Olympiad at Los Angeles in 1932 and the Davis Cup tournament. Baseball stands pre-eminent among the imported forms of sport in the matter of popularity, and golf is beginning also to become popular with the opening of public courses. The following is a brief account of these sports, both traditional and Western.

Kendō, the art of handling a sword, corresponds to European fencing and is as old as Japanese history. It was with the rise of the military class in the twelfth century, however, that fencing made its most rapid development. At present it is most popular among the police, military officers and students as a kind of gymnastic exercise, and as an aid to mental discipline. In practising Kendō, bamboo staves are used instead of swords, and the face and body are protected by guards. A match consists of three contests, the one who wins twice being considered the victor. National contests take place nowadays at the annual meetings of the Butokukai,



ART OF NEON The Nippon Gekijo is Tokyo's largest cinema (above)
Big cafes in the Ginza Street the centre of night life in Tokyo



TRADITIONAL SPORTS Sumo or Japanese wrestling is of very ancient origin—the first match on record took place as early as 23 B. C.
 (above), Judo or art of self-defence is now world-famous.

or Association for Preserving the Martial Arts, in Kyoto, and at meetings of the fencing champions of the police, school, etc.

Jūdō, internationally renowned nowadays, is a kind of wrestling peculiar to Japan. While Kendō is not now of much practical value when men go out unarmed, Jūdō is a useful method of self-defence for women as well as men. The art of Jūdō is based on the utilization of the strength of your antagonist to your own advantage, so that the weaker may actually overcome the stronger. It was introduced into Japan in the 17th century by a naturalized Chinese, and gradually spread among the military classes. It was neglected, however, for a time after the Restoration (1868) and its revival was chiefly due to the efforts of Mr. Kanō Jigorō, a member of the House of Peers and the superintendent of the Kūdōkan, the centre of the art of Jūdō, in Tokyo.

Sumō is another form of wrestling, performed, chiefly, however, if not entirely, by professionals, who devote their life to acquiring and displaying the art. It is of very ancient origin, dating from as early as 23 B.C., and appears to have been patronized by the Imperial Court from generation to generation. During the Tokugawa Shogunate, it received great encouragement and protection from the warrior classes, and the area for annual matches at Edo (Tokyo), selected in 1781, still remains as the place of same function, now named the Kokugi-kan (National Game Amphitheatre). The wrestling tournaments last for eleven days and are given twice a year in January and May. The Kokugi-kan can accommodate 12,000 spectators.

Kyūdō, or Archery, is also an old art of shooting necessary for the military classes in feudal times. It was much practised during the Tokugawa Period, notwithstanding the

introduction of fire-arms. The Sanjū-sangen-dō at Kyoto, a temple thirty-three *ken*, or 396 ft. long, was greatly patronized for the practice of archery, and later a temple of the same length, erected in Edo (Tokyo), was also used for the same purpose. This graceful art has recently been revived, particularly among students, as an aid to mental discipline.

Swimming is one of Japan's major sports and has been handed down from time immemorial. It is quite natural that the people are adept in swimming, as the country is surrounded on all sides by the sea, easily accessible by the people. In addition, the temperature of the water in summer is such as to allow of prolonged immersion. The Western crawl, which was introduced into Japan, has been developed into a more perfect stroke by the Japanese, and they produced both World and Olympic records in the Los Angeles meet. An All-Japan Swimming Championship contest is held annually by the Japan Aquatic Sports League which was organized in 1925.

Baseball is played everywhere, as keenly as in the United States. There is intense rivalry among the nines of the universities, colleges, and schools, and among those of some of the cities, and organizations of various kinds throughout the country. Frequently American teams come to Japan to cross bats with Japanese teams, who also tour the United States. In the month of February 1935, the first Japanese professional baseball team visited America where they enjoyed considerable success and popularity. The greatest attractions of the game in Tokyo are the matches organized by the leading universities of the capital, in spring and autumn. In the Kwansai district, tournaments held by the secondary schools in the spring and summer also attract large crowds. Among many stadiums of varying size, the Jingū Stadium in Tokyo and the Kōshien Stadium near Osaka are typical ones

Tennis is the most popular of the imported games, after baseball. Tennis courts are to be found almost everywhere, and the game is played by both men and women. Some of Japan's players have attained international renown in the contests for the Davis Cup.

Football was introduced into Japan later than baseball and tennis, but it has already acquired a strong hold on the colleges and universities. The Japan Football Association was organized in 1921 in Tokyo, and since then both Association and Rugby football have become popular.

Golf has also gained ground in Japan recently, and clubs are to be found in practically all large cities and their environs. There are about sixty links in all. These have been laid out in good situations by experienced golf enthusiasts, and fulfil the most exacting requirements of players.

Rowing has been taken up by the different colleges and universities, and contests are held every year. The River Sumida in Tokyo, and the River Seta, near Kyoto, are favourite resorts of the Tokyo and Kyoto University teams.

Track and Field Sports came to Japan about half a century ago, but they have been enthusiastically taken up. In 1912 Japan took part in the World Olympic Games for the first time, and at the last Olympiad they achieved comparatively good results, but not so brilliantly as did their team mates in the aquatic events. A national athletic meeting is held in the autumn every year in the Stadium of the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo.

Horse Racing is gaining popularity, and turf fans increase year by year. The Tokyo Race Club's Fuchū racecourse, in the suburbs of Tokyo, is the largest in Japan, having a total area of about 200 acres. Its spacious stand can accommodate more than 23,000 spectators.

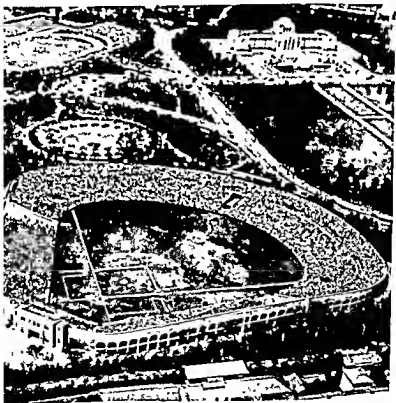
There are eleven big race clubs, of which the most popular are the Tokyo at Fuchū, the Hanshin near Osaka and the Nippon at Yokohama. On the racecourse of each of the clubs, races are held semi-annually, viz. in spring (March-July) and autumn (August-December).

Skiing and Skating have become very popular of recent years. A rough kind of skate, made from a piece of curved bamboo fastened to the foot by straw thongs, was used from ancient times in northern Japan, but skating with steel skates was unknown till introduced by foreigners. There are several lakes good for skating, near Tokyo and in northern Japan. The Kanaya Hotel at Nikkō provides a good skating rink for the use of its guests.

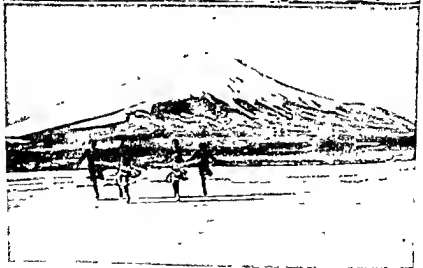
Skiing was introduced about 1910 by an Austrian military officer attached to a Japanese regiment at Takada in Niigata Prefecture, where snowfalls are heavy and plentiful. Japan, with chains of mountains running from north to south, abounds in good skiing slopes, which afford good scope for skiers of all degree of skill.

Hunting.—Game is not abundant, but hoar, deer, hare and rabbits can be shot. Naturally, the haunts of these animals are more or less remote. Wild geese, ducks, and various species of water-fowl are obtainable, as are also pheasants, pigeons, woodcock, quail, snipe, and other upland birds. The most likely places for a successful shooting trip may be learned through the several dealers in guns and ammunition, hotel managers, or through the Japan Tourist Bureau or other tourist agencies. The shooting season begins on October 15 (September 15 in Hokkaidō) and ends on April 15. Licenses may be obtained from the local police authorities.

Fishing.—All along the extensive seacoast of Japan and in the lakes, rivers, and streams of the country there is fishing.



TOKYO'S SPORTSDOM The Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine is the sports centre of Tokyo



SKIING GROUNDS are now widely explored in Japan (above)
THE MOST ROMANTIC SKATING RINK in the world—Lake Kawaguchi
with flawless cone of Fuji in the background

The best inland fishing is in the stocked waters, notably those of the Nikkō mountains and Lake Towada. The hotel managers of these districts will direct the sportsman to the most promising places, and procure the necessary licenses for him. When planning a fishing trip it is advisable to consult dealers in fishing tackle, hotel managers, or the official of the Japan Tourist Bureau, or other tourist agencies, who, when they know the kind of fish the applicant desires to catch, will be able to direct him or secure the desired information for him. The fishing season begins and ends at different dates in the several localities, and varies according to the species.

Cormorant Fishing is an interesting and classical method of catching *ayu*, a kind of trout, by means of well-trained cormorants. This fishing is practised in various parts of Japan, but the River Nagara, near Gifu, and the River Kiso, near Nagoya, are most celebrated for this spectacular mode of catching fish. The season is from June to October.

TRAVEL FACILITIES

Japanese Government Railways—Availability of Tickets—Express and Sleeping Berth Charges—Overland Trip through Japan—International Through Services—Taiwan Railways—Chōsen Railways—South Manchuria Railways—Private Railways—Motor-cars and Jimikisha—Steamship Services—Air Services

Railways

Japanese Government Railways.—Every important part or tourist point of Japan Proper is conveniently reached by the Government Railways and connecting branch lines and interurban lines of private railways. The Government Railways operate a system of 17,698 km. (1935), to which extensions

the car window affords a welcome relief to the monotony of a railway travel in Japan.

International Through Services.—The Government Railways have arranged with various steamship companies, and the railways in Chōsen (Korea), Manchuria and Taiwan (Formosa), and even with those in China, U.S.S.R. and European countries, for through service to and from those places. Among these services, the following are most noteworthy for tourists, for particulars of which consult the tourist agencies :—

Japan-China Through Passenger Service, Japan-China Circular Tour, Japan-China Overland Tour, Japan-Manchuria Through Service, and Japan-Manchuria Circular Tour.

Taiwan Government Railways.—The principal railway development in Taiwan (Formosa) has been mainly along the east and west sides of the island, although lines are gradually being built or extended to interior points. The Government Railways have a total length of about 624 m. Express trains, equipped with sleeping- and dining-cars, are operated on the trunk line of the island, from Kiiron (Keelung), the main N. entrance, to Takao, an important southern port (253 m.).

Chōsen Government Railways.—On the shortest international route between Europe and the Orient, the Chōsen Government Railways constitute an important part. The main line between Fusan, the S. terminal, and Antung, the N. terminal, is 590 m. in length, its other lines totalling about 1,362 m. Perfectly appointed express and through trains with the most modern equipment are operated between Fusan and Mukden via Shingishū.

South Manchuria Railways.—Manchuria is well served by the South Manchuria Railway Co., which has been called "a mighty empire builder." Its system, which covers 697



COMPOSITION *The Ueno Station in Tokyo is one of the busiest stations in Japan*

TRAVEL FACILITIES

are being constantly made. Both the punctuality of train service and the modern accommodation of the trains are the pride of the Government Railways. All the long-distance express trains are equipped with sleeping and dining cars modelled on foreign standards and other facilities demanded by the travelling public. In addition, observation cars are attached to limited expresses running from Tokyo to Kobe or Shimonoseki, as well as the ordinary expresses between Kyoto and Shimonoseki. Between the large cities, ordinary and special express trains are frequently run. In the dining cars, foreign meals, wines, spirits, beer, soft drinks, etc. are available at moderate prices. The Government Railways also operate excellent ferry services between Shimonoseki and Fusan (Korea), between Shimonoseki and Moji, between Uno and Takamatsu, between Aomori and Hakodate, between Wakkanai and Odomari (Saghalien), etc.

Three classes of accommodation are provided: 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Fares are based on the 3rd class rate, which is 1.50 sen per kilometre (about 5/8 m.) for the first 80 kilometres (49.7 m.) with lessening rates for intervening distances up to and over 800 kilometres (497 m.). The 1st and 2nd class fares are three times and twice the amount of the 3rd class respectively. Children under 4 years of age are carried free, those between 4 and 12 at one-half of the adult rate.

Period of Availability of Tickets.—For 100 km. or less, single tickets are good for two days including the day of issue. Above 100 km. one more day is allowed for each additional 100 km. or fraction thereof. If a return ticket is purchased it is regarded as a whole and the time of its duration is doubled.

Stop-overs.—Passengers are allowed to stop over at any station they desire (unless the ticket held has been sold at a reduced fare), and the number of stop-overs between the

starting point and the terminal is unlimited.

Express Charges.—An extra charge is made on express trains. On the ordinary express, 1st cl. ¥ 2 up to 400 km. (248.5 m.), ¥ 3 up to 800 km. (497 m.), ¥ 3.75 over 801 km.; 2nd cl., ¥ 1.30, ¥ 2.00, ¥ 2.50 respectively, for the distances named. On the Limited Express trains the extra charge is about twice that of the ordinary express.

Sleeping Berth Charges.—1st cl., lower ¥ 7, upper ¥ 5; 2nd cl., lower ¥ 4.50, upper ¥ 3; 3rd cl., lower ¥ 1.50, middle ¥ 1.50, upper ¥ 0.80. The 3rd class sleeper is hardly recommendable to tourists, as sheets and blankets are not supplied.

Free Allowance.—Baggage consisting of personal effects only, 1st cl., 60 kg. (about 132 lbs.); 2nd cl., 40 kg. (about 88 lbs.); 3rd cl., 30 kg. (about 66 lbs.) Excess weight is charged for according to the ordinary parcel rate.

Overland Trips Through Japan.—These may be made by through passengers holding steamer tickets to Japan from Europe, or to Shanghai or beyond from America, or vice versa, on application to the steamship companies concerned. Taking advantage of this privilege, passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan, without extra charge or at quite a small cost, thereby breaking the monotony of the sea travel.

Railway Stations.—Besides the ticket, baggage, cloak, information and telegraph offices, stalls, restaurants (foreign meals being served), and other facilities are found at all big stations. In the information office, English-speaking officials are ready to render the tourists all assistance needed in any possible way. At intermediate stations, vendors sell on the platform light refreshments, bottled tea and milk, cigarettes, sandwiches, sweets, etc. The making of a purchase through

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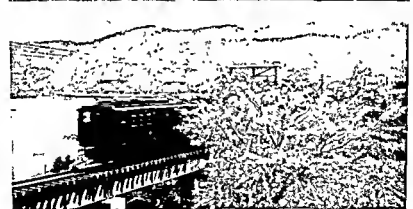
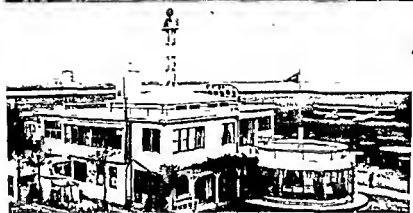
miles of railway with the standard gauge of 4'8 1/2", is a very important part of the shortest route between Europe and the Orient, and also between Tokyo and Peiping, the two great cities of the Orient. The Railway's equipment is high-grade throughout, its passenger compartment Pullmans and dining-cars being similar to those used on American railways. Its de luxe train called, "Asia", is a new stream-lined super-express train, running between Dairen and Hsinking, 438.5 m. in 8 1/2 hrs., at the average speed of about 51 m. per hour. The air conditioning equipments of the Steam Ejector System are installed in all the cars except the baggage and mail car, so that the air inside is not only free from dust and soot, but pleasantly cool in summer and warm in winter, with the aid of the supplementary heating apparatus.

Fares.—Whereas Japanese Government Railways fares previously mentioned are slightly higher for the first 80 km. than those of the Chōsen, South Manchuria, and Taiwan Railways, the former decrease with the distance travelled, and the latter remain stationary. Also, the express extra charges of these railways are not much different, while the sleeping berth charges are all the same.

Private Railways.—Besides the network system maintained by the Government Railways, there are, in Japan Proper, 268 private railway companies, which number constantly increases, operating more than 4,499 miles. Some of the local or interurban private lines, most of which are electrically operated, are equipped with the most up-to-date accommodation, and afford very fine and comfortable transit. In addition to the extensive railway system above-mentioned, motor-bus services are steadily developing in places where railway facilities are not available, especially in mountainous districts.



RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION Interior of the second class sleeping-car
(above) and the observation car of the Government Railways



TRAVEL FACILITIES IN JAPAN A liner on the Inland Sea (upper) the Haneda Airport, Japan's largest civil aerodrome (middle), and a fast electric train

TRAVEL FACILITIES

Motor-cars and Jinrikisha.—Motor-cars for hire are to be met with everywhere, and in the cities the taxi has reduced the number of jinrikisha, or ricksha, to a minimum so that the ricksha is now almost exclusively used as a romantic reminder of the old days. The charges for conveyances are regulated by the police authorities of each place. In general, they are almost similar to those of Tokyo, which are :

Motor-car	¥ 3-4 per hour, but mostly 50 sen for short runs and 1 yen or so for long runs;
Taxi-car	30 sen for the 1st mile, with 10 sen extra for each additional mile;
Ricksha	80 sen to ¥ 1 per hour.

Steamship Services

In connection with railway service, the Japanese Empire affords ample facilities of steamship services maintained with excellent, modern boats. Among the numerous coastwise and nearseas lines, the principal ones frequently used by tourists are mainly vessels of the N.Y.K., O.S.K., Kinkai Yūsen Kaisha (K.Y.K.), and Kita-nihon Kisen Kaisha (K.K.K.). These are as follows :

Philippine Line—Yokohama—Manila—Davao, twice monthly (O.S.K.), & monthly (N.Y.K.).

Vladivostok Line—Tsuruga—Vladivostok, thrice monthly (K.K.K.).

Shanghai Line—Kobe—Nagasaki—Shanghai (Express Line), about twice weekly; Kobe—Moji—Shanghai, about seven sailings a month; Yokohama—Shanghai, every six days (N.Y.K.).

Tsingtao Line—Kobe—Tsingtao, twice weekly (N.Y.K., O.S.K. & Harada Kisen).

Dairen Line—Kobe—Moji—Dairen, approximately 25 sailings per month (O.S.K.).

Tientsin Line—Kobe—Moji—Tientsin, thrice weekly (O.S.K. & K.Y.K.).

Taiwan (Formosa) Line—Kobe—Moji—Kiirun (Keelung), thrice weekly (O.S.K. & K.Y.K.).

Inland Sea Line—Osaka—Kobe—Beppu, twice daily (O.S.K.).

Air Services

At present, there is in Japan an increasing number of passenger air services in operation, which are maintained by the Japan Air Transport Company and two other companies. But this fastest means of conveyance is confidently expected to make rapid progress in this country. Besides the long-distance air route between Tokyo and Dairen (six return trips weekly) as mentioned below, a Shanghai service and some others will be inaugurated by the same company in the near future.

Tokyo-Nagoya Line :	1 5/6 hrs.,	¥ 20
Nagoya-Osaka „	5/6 hr.	¥ 10
Osaka-Fukuoka „	3 hrs.	¥ 35
Fukuoka-Keijō „	4 hrs.	¥ 40
Keijō-Dairen „	3 1/6 hrs.	¥ 46

The Tokyo-Shimizu (161 m.), via Shimoda, is run by the Tokyo Air Transportation Co., and the Osaka-Matsuyama Line (180 m.), via Takamatsu, by the Japan Aviation Research Institute.

HOTELS AND RYOKAN (INNS)

American and European Plans and their Charges—Japan Hotel Association—Japanese Inns and their Accommodation, Equipment, Manner of Service, etc.—Japanese Bedding—Bathing—Room and Meal Charges in Japanese Inns—“Tea Money” and Tips

In the principal cities and tourist resorts foreign-style hotels

are to be found. Most of them are really fine hotels with every modern convenience and well-equipped accommodation, excellent cuisine and attentive service. Uniformed "runners" of the principal hotels meet trains and steamers and assist the guests in all possible ways. The American plan with a flat charge for room and meals is mostly adopted, but some hotels are run on the European plan (room only) or on both plans. The average rate for a single room on the American plan at a first-class hotel is ¥12-15 and on the European plan ¥5-9 per day; while the average rate at a second-class hotel is ¥6-10 on the American plan and ¥3-7 on the European plan. It is the custom with hotel patrons in Japan to leave a tip of 10 per cent when paying their bills. The leading foreign-style hotels are organized under the name of the Japan Hotel Association,* with the object of co-operation in providing for tourists' needs. For any information required apply to the Secretary of the Association, c/o Traffic Bureau, Japanese Government Railways, or to any office of the Japan Tourist Bureau, Thos. Cook & Son, Travel Dept. of American Express Co., or to any other tourist agency.

Besides these foreign-style hotels, there are many excellently-accommodated *ryokan* (Japanese inns) where one may have the novel experience of living in the Japanese way. Though the accommodation, equipment and manner of services in Japanese *ryokan* differ widely from foreign requirements, overseas visitors will probably be able to turn all seeming inconvenience and discomfort into an interesting study and experience, acting as "Romans in Rome." However, most of the good Japanese hotels are provided with all modern facilities and strenuous efforts are being made by them for the

* The list of Member Hotels will be found at the end of the Book.



TRAVEL FACILITIES IN JAPAN A liner on the Inland Sea (upper) the Haneda Airport Japan's largest civil aerodrome (middle), and a fast electric train



TYPICAL EUROPEAN-STYLE HOTEL (above) and the interior of RYO-KAN or Japanese inn

betterment of their equipment in order to meet the requirements of foreign guests.

In Japanese buildings no boots or shoes are allowed, and guests have to take them off at the entrance. Slippers are placed at the entrance for the use of guests, but they should use them only on the corridors and take them off when entering a room covered with Japanese mats—*tatami*. It is preferable for guests to fix the hotel rate as soon as they are settled, and also notify the keeper of the period of their sojourn. The rooms given to guests are to be used as their sitting and bedrooms, as well as their dining rooms. Guests should be specially particular how they treat the floor matted with *tatami*. The entire space may almost be compared with the surface of sofas or chairs provided in foreign rooms. Guests should, therefore, treat the matted floor with all possible care and keep it clean, just as they would treat sofas or beds at home. The Japanese are accustomed to sit on cushions placed on the mats, but some inns provide chairs for the use of foreign guests. No bedsteads are provided in Japanese rooms, but Japanese hedding is laid out at the time the guests retire and is taken away as soon as they get up. All the doors in Japanese buildings are shut at night, but their construction is such that no fears need be entertained with regard to one's health, even if all the doors are shut.

All the guests are expected to wash their hands and faces in a common lavatory, and such toilet must not be performed in their own rooms. Shaving may however be done in their rooms, hot water being brought on request. Common bathing is customary, but privacy in the bath-room can usually be secured by request to the innkeeper. Foreign guests should bear in mind that the Japanese do not wash themselves in the bath-tub, but wash their bodies thoroughly with soap and hot

TOURIST ADVANTAGES

water before entering it, and simply get into the bath in order to warm themselves. Soap must on no account be used in the tub. It must therefore all be carefully rinsed from the body before the bather enters the tub.

It is the general custom with the Japanese inns to charge per diem for a room or suite of rooms and two meals (evening meal and breakfast); the midday meal is always charged for extra, and never served unless ordered. The ordinary charge per day in large cities and noted resorts is ¥ 4-7, the midday meal costing between ¥ 1.50 and ¥ 2.50. Besides the payment, guests in Japanese inns are expected, according to the old custom, to give the innkeepers a certain amount of money (usually 30% of the bill paid) as *chadai* ("tea-money") and to offer the servants a tip, the minimum being ¥ 1 a person per day. It is usual to pay both the "tea-money" and the tips when paying the bill, leaving the innkeeper to distribute the tips among the servants. However, the tea-money is often a nuisance to the guests, there being no uniform rate, and the rate should be decided upon according to favours granted or service required. The custom is gradually being abolished. The inns named on the Hotel Coupons issued by the Japan Tourist Bureau include 1st class inns where no *chadai* is accepted, located at the principal places throughout the country, including excursion resorts. The coupons will thus be found of great service to overseas visitors.

TOURIST ADVANTAGES

Board of Tourist Industry—Japan Tourist Bureau—Other Tourist Agencies—English-speaking Guides—Fee for a Licensed Guide—Popularity of English in Japan—Coupon Excursion Tickets

The Board of Tourist Industry was established in 1930 in

TOURIST ADVANTAGES

the Department of Railways for the encouragement of tourist travel in Japan. This official organization aims at the preservation of historic and scenic spots, as well as ancient works of art, at the development of pleasure resorts and the provision of proper accommodation, at the improvement of means of communication and the training of guides as well as at the rationalization of the methods how to advertise Japan. Literature of travel, photographs, and motion-picture films showing the scenery or customs of the country will be supplied or lent upon application.

The Japan Tourist Bureau was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Government and private railways, steamship companies, hotels, and other interests catering to overseas visitors. It is not conducted as a money-making enterprise; its services are rendered free, its aim being to assist travellers and businessmen in every possible way. It will be pleased to furnish travel information, plan tours, arrange itineraries, make estimates of expenses, secure hotel accommodation, make sleeping-car reservations, check baggage, provide letters of introduction, social and business, obtain admission to private places of interest, museums etc., sell traveller's cheques in Yen currency, issue railway, steamship and aeroplane tickets to all points in Japan, Formosa, Korea and Manchoukuo, and the circular tour tickets to Manchoukuo and China at reduced rates. Through passages are also arranged to the principal cities in Europe via the Trans-Siberian Railway. The Bureau has its head office in the Tokyo Station building, and many branches or local offices in Japan, Korea, Formosa, Manchoukuo, China, and the United States of America (New York and Los Angeles), as well as a number of agencies in the principal seaports and cities of the world. The location of offices of the Bureau is

HOW TO REACH JAPAN

to Yokohama. N.Y.K. Line, 13 days to Yokohama.

From Europe :—

London : N.Y.K. Line, 38 days (per S.S. Terukuni & Yasukuni) or 41 days (per "H" class steamers) to Kobe. P. & O. Steam Navigation Co., 42 days to Kobe.

Liverpool : Blue Funnel Line, 39 days to Shanghai, where connection is made to Japan ports.

Hamburg : Hamburg-Amerika Line, 52 days to Shanghai, connected to Japan ports. Norddeutscher Lloyd, 55-60 days to Yokohama.

Marseilles : Messageries Maritimes, 33-34 days to Kobe. N.Y.K. Line, 34 days to Kobe.

Naples : N.Y.K. Line, 30-32 days to Kobe.

Trieste : Lloyd Triestino, 24 days to Shanghai, connected to Japan ports.

From Australia :—

Sydney : N.Y.K. Line, 26 days to Kobe. Eastern & Australian S.S. Line, 30 days to Kobe.

From East Coast of South America :—

Buenos Aires via Rio de Janeiro : O.S.K. Line, 67 days (African Line) or 65-67 days (South American Line) to Yokohama.

From West Coast of South America :—

Valparaiso via Mexico & U.S.A. : N.Y.K. Line, 45-55 days to Yokohama.

From British India :—

Various lines from Bombay and Calcutta ; Bombay-Kobe by N.Y.K. Line, 24 days, and Calcutta-Kobe by O.S.K. Line, 29-33 days.

From Netherlands East India :—

HOW TO REACH JAPAN

Several lines from Sourabaya ; Sourabaya-Kobe by O.S. K. Line, 18-20 days.

Travellers should consult the steamship companies and tourist agencies whose offices or representatives are in every important city of the world, for detailed information, fares, accommodation offered, etc., at the time of their intended visit. These items are not covered in this Guide because frequent changes make such data unreliable.

The N.Y.K. Line, the largest and oldest shipping company of Japan, owns and operates an efficient fleet of over 150 vessels, with a total tonnage of more than 880,000 tons gross. The company's flag (two horizontal red stripes on a white ground) is a familiar sight in all the principal ports of the world.

A vast building program of superior ships with the aggregate gross tonnage of 120,000 and cost of eighty million yen, was completed in 1930. Nine motor vessels of the most up-to-date accommodation were placed in their respective services as follows :—Orient-California Service (Fortnightly), "Asama Maru," "Chichibu Maru" and "Tatsuta Maru" (17,000-17,500 tons); Orient-Seattle Service (Fortnightly), "Hiye Maru," "Hikawa Maru" and "Heian Maru" (11,622 tons); Japan-Europe Service (Fortnightly), "Yasukuni Maru" and "Terukuni Maru" (12,000 tons); South American Service (W. Coast, Monthly), "Heiyo Maru" (10,000 tons). These motor-ships have some well-arranged Japanese rooms, in which foreign tourists can have an attractive foretaste of Japan before reaching the country.

The O.S.K. Line, one of the largest steamship companies of Japan, also maintains extensive services, of which the South American Line or "Round-the-World" service is noteworthy. It runs: Yokohama-Kobe-Hongkong-Singapore-

TOURIST ADVANTAGES

given at the end of this Guide.

Other Tourist Agencies are those of American Express Co., Yokohama; Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., and Wagons-Lits Co., Yokohama and Kobe. Through these offices can be obtained the railway or steamship tickets and full information regarding travel to and in Japan.

Guides.—Tourists speaking English will have little difficulty in travelling in Japan. Almost everywhere they go, they will have a chance to find people who understand English. English is mostly taught in the secondary schools, and this accounts for the wide use of the language. In all the foreign-style hotels, the long-distance express trains and many shops in large cities, English is spoken. Visitors, however, who desire to travel with the utmost comfort and to gain an understanding of things Japanese, are advised to hire English-speaking guides. In such matters the tourist agencies and every hotel manager will be glad to give advice and assistance. The fee for a licensed guide is about ¥ 10 a day, besides hotel and travel expenses.

Coupon Excursion Tickets.—The tickets, known as Yū-ranken, issued by the Japan Tourist Bureau, are highly recommended for overseas visitors who wish to be quite care-free while travelling in Japan. They enable the holders, not only to take a car or any other convenient form of conveyance available without the trouble of buying tickets, but also entitle them to hotel accommodation if desired. The tickets cover places of scenic beauty, hot-spring and health resorts, and other places of interest, famous for mountaineering, sea-bathing, skiing, golf, etc. They give a reduction of 10–40 per cent to passengers on Government lines (2nd and 3rd class) and other means of transportation mentioned on the tickets.

HOW TO REACH JAPAN

From the United States—From Canada—From Europe—
From Australia—From East and West Coasts of S. America
—From British India—From Netherlands E. India—N.Y.K.
and O.S.K.—Trans-Siberian Route

Japan can be very easily and comfortably reached from any part of the world. There are numerous steamship services from North and South America on the east and from Europe on the west. The fares to and from Japan are the lowest in the world, taking the distance and service into consideration. Those desirous of quick overland travel can use the Trans-Siberian Railway, which is connected with the luxurious South Manchuria and Chosen Railways under Japanese management.

From the United States :—

New York : Dollar S. S. Line—"Round-the-World" service via Panama canal—39 days to Yokohama.

San Francisco : Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N.Y.K. Line) and Dollar S.S. Line, both 14 days to Yokohama, via Honolulu.

Los Angeles : N.Y.K. Line (via San Francisco & Honolulu) and Osaka Shosen Kaisha (O.S.K. Line), both 17 days to Yokohama. Dollar S.S. Line (via San Francisco & Honolulu), 18 days to Yokohama. Maersk Line, 17-18 days to Yokohama.

Seattle : N.Y.K. Line (via Vancouver), 14 days to Yokohama. American Mail Line (via Victoria), 13 days to Yokohama.

Portland : N.Y.K. Line, 14 days to Yokohama. States Steamship Line, 15 days to Yokohama.

From Canada :—

Vancouver : Canadian Pacific S.S. Line, 9-14 days

HOW TO REACH JAPAN

Colombo-Cape Town-Rio de Janeiro-Santos-Buenos Aires-New Orleans-Los Angeles-Yokohama. Five motor-ships with up-to-date design have been allotted to this world-wide service, two "Rio de Janeiro Maru" type ships (each 9,626 tons) and three of "Santos Maru" type (each 7,267 tons).

Of the domestic services for which the company is immensely popular with the travelling public, the following are to be mentioned: "Midori Maru" and "Sumire Maru" (both 1,725 tons), "Murasaki Maru" and "Kurenai Maru" (both 1,600 tons), the so-called "Four Queens of the Inland Sea," plying through the scenic Inland Sea; "Hōrai Maru," "Takachiho Maru" and "Mizuho Maru" (8,200-9,200 tons), the trio of the company's Kobe-Keelung Service.

Trans-Siberian Route:—The Trans-Siberian Railway provides a quick route from Europe, the connection with Japan being effected by steamship services from Vladivostok, Fusan, or Dairen. Tickets are on sale at the offices of leading tourist agencies, and travellers are advised to consult them for detailed information at the time of their proposed journey.

From Siberia there are four routes to Japan: (1) via Harbin and Vladivostok to Tsuruga (35 hrs.) on the Japan Sea; (2) via Harbin, Hsinking, Mukden, Fusan and Shimonoseki; (3) via Harbin, Hsinking, Dairen and Shimonoseki; (4) via Havarovsk and Vladivostok. Of these, the second route, with 122 miles of waterway (8 hrs.) between Fusan and Shimonoseki, has the shortest sea voyage. The journey from London and Paris to Tokyo is made in 15 days, as compared with about 33 days necessitated for the journey by sea from Marseilles via Suez to Tokyo.

INFORMATION FOR VISITORS

Climate and Clothing—Passport and Customs Examination—
Currency—Travelling Expenses—English Papers and Periodicals—
Embassies, Legations and Consulates—Post and Telegrams—
Fortified Zones—Weights and Measures—Shopping

Climate and Clothing.—Japan extends over many degrees of latitudes, from the Kurile Islands in the north to Formosa in the south. In consequence there is a great variety of climate and temperature. Japan Proper, however, has about the same climate as that of the middle belt of the United States and the central and southern parts of Europe. The clothing worn in the different seasons in those sections is suitable for Japan. Tourists are advised that while Japan is hot in the summer months of June, July and August, at other seasons of the year it is decidedly cool, if not cold, and warm clothing is required. Raincoats should be included in the outfit, especially so in the rainy season which sets in about the middle of June and lasts three or four weeks.

Passports and Customs Examination.—All overseas visitors to Japan must possess a passport, viséd as a rule by a Japanese Consul stationed in the country where the passport is taken out. Citizens or subjects of a nation with which the Japanese Government has a reciprocal arrangement for eliminating the viséing of passports as mentioned here in brackets, however, are not required to obtain Japanese visés on the passport (*Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Esthonia, Finland, France, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and British subjects in Hongkong*). Ordinarily, passports are not needed after landing in Japan or for travel in the country, but it is advisable to carry them, as the police are

trip proposed. However, the average expenses per day, except those for a guide, may roughly be estimated at ¥40, comprising the following items : ¥15, hotel charges, including three meals ; ¥10, motor-care fare for 2 hrs. ; ¥11, 1st class railway fare for 100 miles (including express charge) ; and ¥4, incidental expenses.

English Newspapers and Periodicals.—Japan Advertiser and Japan Times, both in Tokyo ; Japan Chronicle, Kobe ; Osaka Mainichi (English Edition), Osaka ; Nagasaki Press, Nagasaki ; Seoul Press, Keijō ; Manchurian Daily News, Dairen ; etc. Japan Magazine (things Japanese), monthly ; Tourist (travel & things Japanese), monthly ; N.Y.K. Travel Bulletin, monthly ; Travel in Japan, quarterly ; Contemporary Japan (review of Japanese affairs), quarterly ; Japan Year Book ; Year Book of Japanese Art ; etc. Details regarding any of the periodicals in English may be obtained from Messrs. Maruzen & Co., Tokyo, or from the Kyōbunkan (" Christian Literature Society "), Tokyo.

Foreign Embassies, Legations, and Consulates.—Almost every country in the world has one or more representatives in Japan. The embassies and legations are located in Tokyo, as are some of the consulates. Consulates are established in all large cities and commercial centres. Their location and address can be ascertained through the hotels, or the Japan Tourist Bureau, or other tourist agencies.

Post and Telegrams.—Japan has a complete postal system, both for domestic and foreign mail matter. The postal rates are as follows : In Japan, 3 sen for an ordinary letter, 1 1/2 sen for a postcard ; abroad, 10 sen and 6 sen respectively

Charges for Telegrams : In Japan Proper, 30 sen for the

first 5 words of a Romanized message, and 5 sen extra for each added word. In charges for international telegrams great differences prevail. From Japan the rate per word is ¥3.31 to New York, and ¥2.72 to almost all countries in Europe. Deferred foreign messages, half the above rates. Japan is now linked up with the world by international telephone. Rates are not high; for instance, the charge for New York or Washington is ¥120 and that for London or Berlin ¥100, all for the first three minutes, and every additional 1 min. or fraction thereof, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the minimum rate.

Photographing, Sketching, etc.—Visitors may take photographs and sketch throughout Japan, except in the following zones (refer to the map attached to this Guide):

Tsugaru Straits (covering Hakodate and vicinity, as well as the vicinity of Cape Ōmasaki on the opposite shores of the Main Island), Ōminato (northern extremity of the Main Island), Tokyo Bay (covering Kanazawa, Kamakura, Yokosuka, Zushi, and all other places of the Miura Peninsula, as well as the W. coast of the Bōsō Peninsula), Chichi-jima Is. (Bonin Islands), Maizuru (Japan Sea coast, covering the vicinity of Ama-no-hashidate), Yura (entrance to Osaka Bay, covering the districts on the Kitan and Naruto Straits, in which are included Wakayama, Muya, and about a half of Awaji Island), Kure (covering Hiroshima Bay in which are included a half of Miyajima Island, Kure, and vicinity), Shimonoseki (covering Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yawata, Ōrio, and vicinity), Hōyo Straits (covering Saganoseki, the vicinity of Cape Sata, and part of the district on Saiki Bay), Saseho and Nagasaki (covering Iki Island, Ōshima Island, and vicinity), Tsushima (island in the Korean Channel), Amami-Ōshima Island (Kagoshima Pref.), Chinkai Bay and Fusan (both on southern extremity of Korea), Genzan (east

coast of Korea), Port Arthur (Ryojun), Dairen, Keelung (Formosa), and Makō (Pescadores).

It will be noted that several places visited by tourists are within some of these zones, but at Kamakura, Miyajima and Miyazu (Ama-no-hashidate), although in prohibited zones, there are certain places where photographs may be taken. It is best to ascertain from hotel managers, captains of steamers on the Inland Sea, or at the offices of the Japan Tourist Bureau or other tourist agencies where photographs may be taken without penalty in any given locality. Offenders against the regulations are liable to have their cameras confiscated and to be prosecuted.

Weights and Measures.—The Metric System has been introduced into Japan since 1893, and was adopted in 1924 as the official weights and measures, but there will remain a long time before it is used completely for business in general. In view of this fact, the useful old weights and measures are mentioned in the following table.

1 *shaku* = 3 *din.* = 1 *ft.*

1 *ken* (6 *shaku*) = 1.8 *m.* = 6 *ft.*

1 *chō* (60 *ken*) = 109 *m.* = 120 *yds.*

1 *ri* (36 *chō*) = 4 *km.* = 2 1/2 *miles.*

1 *kin* (160 *monme*) = 600 *grs.* = 1 1/3 *lbs.*

1 *kwan* (1000 *monme*) = 3 3/4 *kgs.* = 8 1/4 *lbs.*

1 *gō* = 1/5 *liter* = 1/3 *pt.*

1 *shō* (10 *gō*) = 2 *liters* = 1/2 *gal.*

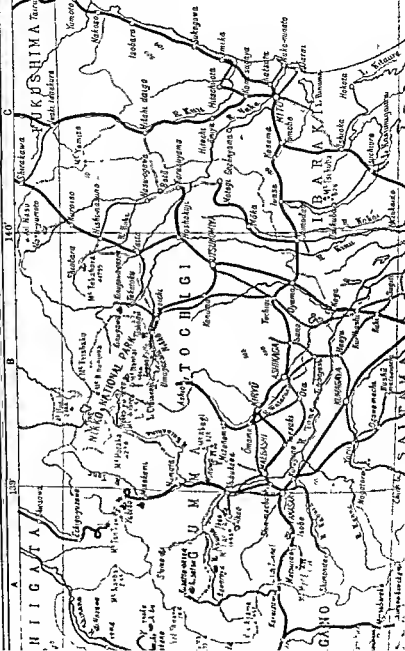
Sanitation and Medical Services.—Japan is equipped with a modern sanitary system of a high standard. In the Department of Home Affairs there is a Sanitary Bureau as a central organ for controlling all matters relating to public hygiene. Subordinate to it are a number of consulting bodies and also experimental or investigating institutes or laborato-

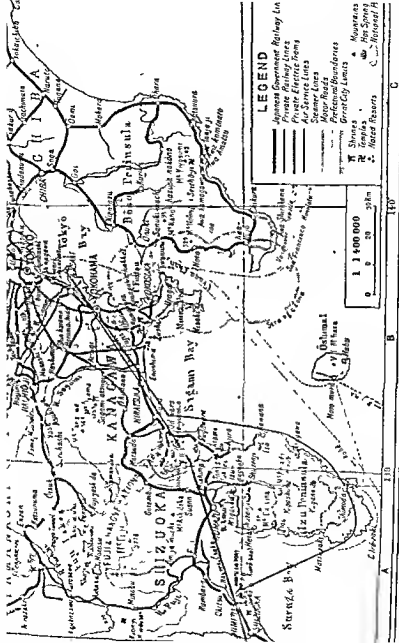
ries. Water-works have become common in most of the cities or towns, and everywhere is found an abundant supply of good drinking water. Sanitation is improving, and any break of epidemic disease is very successfully combatted.

There are a large number of excellent hospitals, both Government and private, maintained by capable and skilful physicians, many of them speaking English, German or French.

Shopping.—Japan may be regarded as one big bazaar. Every place of note has a number of beautiful and attractive things, sold as souvenirs. Among the myriads of characteristic products of the Orient, the following may be specially recommended: Satsuma porcelain of Ijūin in Kagoshima Prefecture, dolls of Hakata, tortoise-shell wares of Nagasaki, cloisonné of Nagoya, silk damascene and lacquer wares of Kyoto, pearls of Toba, etc. These articles may be purchased at department stores and reliable "speciality shops" in large cities. They are also on sale in the Local Products Museums found in various cities. In large cities such as Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kobe, and Kyoto, there are one or more department stores, comparable to the handsomest department stores in the world. At all tourist points outside the large centres, enterprising merchants have established shops, where a wide range of fine art and other objects is on sale. English is spoken in all these shops.

KWANTŌ DISTRICT





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PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOURIST RESORTS

YOKOHAMA (F 4 *)

Yokohama, the principal port of arrival of vessels from America, lies on the west side of Tokyo Bay, on the shore of a headland facing north-east. It is approached from the Pacific through the Uraga Channel, passing through Miura Peninsula on the left and Bōsō Peninsula on the right. As ships draw near the entrance of the bay, the island of Ōshima with its active volcano, Mt. Mihara, and the majestic form of Mt. Fuji come into view, if the day is clear. Going farther into the bay, there may be seen on the left, Uraga and Yokosuka, the former being celebrated for the beach where stands a monument commemorating the first arrival of Commodore Perry in 1853, and the latter, one of the principal naval stations of Japan, being also interesting for its association with Will Adams, who came to Japan in 1600 and whose family vault stands on a hill behind the city. Soon afterwards, the world-famous Yokohama, bristling with thousands of masts, is reached. The port lies only twenty miles from Tokyo.

When opened to foreign trade in 1859, as the result of the treaty with America negotiated by Commodore Perry, Yokohama was a mere fishing village with only eighty-seven houses, but its situation as a port and as a gateway to Tokyo and the interior, and the construction of a breakwater in its harbour, established it during the following sixty years as the foremost

* For these figures refer to the Map at the end of this Guide.

trade port of Japan. The foreign trade of Yokohama for 1933 amounted to ¥ 957,242,000, of which the exports took ¥ 500,888,000 and the imports, ¥ 456,354,000; representing 25 per cent of the whole volume of foreign trade by Japan in the same year. The exports consist of raw silk, silk goods, canned goods, refined sugar, etc. and the imports, of raw cotton, oil, wool, wheat, wood, etc.

The city of Yokohama covers an area of 50.87 sq. m. and is divided into five wards (*ku*), of which the Central ward (Naka-ku) occupies the most important business section. The population of Yokohama has now increased to 682,600 (1933), including 4,278 foreigners.

Hotels: New Grand, Bund, Centre, Bluff. Runners from the hotels, as well as from the Tokyo hotels, and representatives of various tourist agencies, express companies and guide associations, meet steamer passengers, take charge of baggage, etc.

Railways: There are several stations in the city, of which the most important are those of Sakuragichō and Yokohama. Sakuragichō Station is the terminal of the Tokyo-Yokohama electric train service of the Government Railways (a 5-min. motor-car ride from the pier). Yokohama Station is on the main line between Tokyo and Kobe, and is connected with Sakuragichō by electric train (3 min.). The fastest train between Yokohama and Tokyo takes about 30 minutes. The electric trains from Sakuragichō take about 40 minutes to Tokyo.

Between Yokohama and Tokyo, there are two more electric lines, operated by private companies, the Keihin Line and the Tokyo-Yokohama Line, both starting from Yokohama Station. The Keihin Line runs along Tokyo Bay to Shinagawa, the south-western gateway to the capital; while the Tokyo-Yokohama Line, known as Tōyoko Line, takes north-easterly course and reaches Tokyo at Shibuya on the west of the metropolis. Another line, worthy of mention for tourists, is the Shōnan Electric Line, which connects Yokohama with various tourist points in the Miura Peninsula such as Kanazawa, Zushi, Yokosuka and Uraga.

Shopping: The main shopping streets are Bentendōri, Honchō-dōri and Isezakichō-dōri. The largest stores are Matsuya (near Yoshida Bridge), Nozawaya and Echizenya (both at Isezakichō) department stores

where different kinds of Japanese goods may be purchased.

Places of Interest

Yokohama Park was originally laid out for the use of foreigners when the Settlement was set apart for foreign residence. It is a recreation ground not far from the Customs Pier.

Nogeyama Park lies on the slope of the hill and commands a wide view. The largest park in Yokohama, Nogeyama Park, contains a good example of Japanese landscape-gardeniog. Near the park stands the Earthquake Memorial Hall, in which umerous relics of the disaster of 1923 are shown.

Kamon-yama, not far from Sakuragichō Station, is named after Ji Kamon-no-kami, the Premier of the Shogun Iemochi. He was assassinated near the Sakurada Gate of the Shogun's Palace in Tokyo in 1860, on account of his favouring the opening of the country to foreigners. The statue was erected in the park in 1910.

Silk Conditioning House stands a short way from the Customs Pier. It provides for the free testing of samples of silk for shipment, so as to ensure standards of quality. Cards of inspection can be obtained at the offices of the tourist agencies.

Yokohama Commercial and Industrial Museum is located near the Prefectural Office. Samples of raw materials and manufactured goods from all parts of Japan are on view. Information concerning foreign trade can be obtained at the museum on application.

Negishi lies at the farther end of Yamate-chō (Bluff). Here is the course of the Nippon Race Club, which was founded by foreigners in 1866. The inside of the course is laid out as golf-links (9 holes), which can be used by visitors on introduction by a member.

Sankeien Garden, an attractive place, noted for its historic objects, lotuses (August), and other flowering plants. Among several historic buildings, a house called Taishun-ken ("Spring Waiting House") is most interesting for foreign visitors, as it is the place where General Grant took lunch when he visited a silk-mill near Nikkō in 1879. From a hill at the back of the garden is obtained a splendid view of the bay and the surrounding country. Reached in 10 minutes walk from the Housaku tram car stop, or by motor-car.

At Hodogaya the Hodogaya Country Club (15 min. by motor-car

from Yokohama Station) has laid out one of the best golf courses in Japan. Visiting players must be introduced by a member.

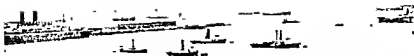
Sugita Plum Garden is situated on the seashore at the terminus of the street tramways. Many of the trees are more than 200 years old, and when in full bloom, about the end of February, the garden is considered one of the most beautiful floral sights in this locality.

Farther to the south by the Shōnan Electric Railway, several places of interest may be visited: Kanazawa, noted for its so-called "Eight Views" and the Kanazawa Bunko (library), originally founded in 1275; Yokosuka and Uraga, both as previously mentioned (also see p. 109). From Uraga a motor-bus trip may be enjoyed round the Miura Peninsula via Misaki, at the southern end of the peninsula and well-known for its beauty as well as the Marine Biological Laboratory of Tokyo Imperial University. The drive from here to Zushi via Hayama, covering the south-western margin of the peninsula, is delightful.

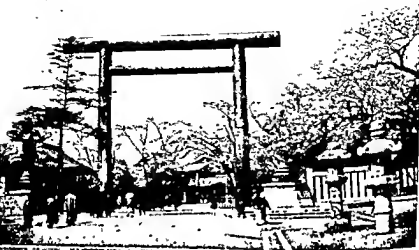
Motor-car Excursions

Many interesting motor-car trips can be made from Yokohama to Kamakura, Hakone, Atami, Nikkō, etc. at moderate charges. The round trip to Kamakura takes about 3 hrs. 30 min. and costs some ¥15, or if the picturesque island of Enoshima is included, a round trip of 6 hrs. may be made at a cost of ¥23. A trip round the Miura Peninsula, including a visit to the monument erected in memory of Commodore Perry, takes 3 hrs. at a cost of some ¥33. Farther afield lie Atami and Itō (12 hrs.; overnight, ¥75), Miyanshita and Lake Hakone (10 hrs.; overnight, ¥75), the Fuji Lakes (17 hrs.; overnight, ¥105), Mt. Takao (10 hrs.; ¥30), Okutama (11 hrs.; ¥40), Nikkō (16 hrs.; overnight, ¥100). Other interesting trips can also be arranged, particulars of which may be obtained at the office of the Japan Tourist Bureau.

En Route to Tokyo.—Along the 12m. (23.8km.) of railway between Yokohama and Tokyo there is almost a continuous line of towns and villages, interspersed with a few small farms, the workers and growing crops being most interesting to first-time visitors. The principal places of interest on the way are:—The Sōji Temple at Tsurumi, the headquarters of the large Sōtō sect (Zen Buddhism), one of the noted structures of its kind in Japan. Near the temple is the Kagetsuen, an amusement garden, 5 min. by electric car from Kawasaki Station,



THE PORT OF YOKOHAMA as seen across the Yamashita Park (above)
 PICTURESQUE MOTOR ROADS radiating from the city center.



SIGHTS OF TOKYO The Yamanote Shrine, the Japanese Cenotaph (above) and the newly built Imperial Diet with a faint view of Mt. Fuji

TOKYO

is associated with the celebrated priest, Kōbō Daishi (774-834), one of the founders of esoteric Buddhism in Japan. Ikegami Honmonji, a famous temple of the powerful Nichiren sect, is 1m. from Kamata Station. The old dismantled forts (Odaiba), which were built in the middle of the last century as a means of defence against foreign warships, are seen in the sea near Shinagawa Station.

TOKYO (F 4)

Tokyo, the capital city of the Japanese Empire, at the head of Tokyo Bay, is situated on the River Sumida which runs through the extensive plain of Kwantō. Its population, 5,486,000, ranks it the third largest city in the world. It covers an area of about 213 square miles, divided into 35 administrative wards, but a very complete system of tramways, in addition to motor-buses and taxi-cabs, allows of the most distant points being reached with comfort and expedition. The city is connected with all parts of the country by railways and is thus a convenient centre for tourists.

Almost upon leaving Tokyo Station the traveller may observe a contrast between the East and the West. The station itself is a substantial, modern structure of Western design. Across the plaza are large office buildings similar to those seen in all populous cities in the West—and then straight ahead of the main entrance to the station are the grounds of the Imperial Palace, and the feudal walls, rising from its age-old moat, topped with fantastic pine-trees, centuries old. This contrast is perhaps the keynote of the metropolis, but, broadly speaking, the introduction of Western architecture, ways and ideas, has not yet produced many changes in the life and customs of the majority of the people of the city, and such changes are much less noticeable outside the large cities. The civilization evolved during 2,600 years is deeply rooted,

and its contrast to the civilization of the West is a feature of great interest to every foreign visitor to Japan.

Tokyo in olden times was called Edo, a name derived from Edo Tarō Shigenaga, political agent of the Province of Musashi for the Shogun Yoritomo, who, toward the end of the 12th century, chose the place for his headquarters. The first castle in Edo was built by Ōta Dōkan in 1457. In 1590, Tokugawa Ieyasu, the first of the Tokugawa Shoguns, established his residence in the city, and after rebuilding the castle made Edo the seat of government of the Tokugawa Shogunate. The city grew rapidly in size and splendour, for besides the 80,000 retainers of the Shogun with their families, all the daimyō or territorial lords, more than 300 in number, were required to keep their families in the city permanently as hostages for their good behaviour. The overthrow of the Shogunate and the restoration of the Imperial régime in 1868 led to Edo being selected as the Imperial capital, a position which had formerly been held by Kyoto. The name of the city was changed from Edo to Tokyo ("Eastern Capital") and the site of the Shogun's castle became that of the Imperial Palace. Since that time Tokyo has continued to be the place of first importance in the Empire, the great administrative departments through which the government functions and the leading financial institutions being established there.

Hotels: Imperial Hotel, centrally situated opposite Hibiya Park; Tokyo Railway Hotel, located in the Tokyo Station Building; Mampai Hotel, near Akasaka-Mitsuke; Sannō Hotel, close by Sannō Park; Marunouchi Hotel, near Tokyo Station; Yushima Hotel, near Nihonbashi Bridge; Tōyō Hotel, Nihonbashi; Ōmori Hotel, Ōmori, etc.

Banks: Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, National City Bank of New York, Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Nederlandsch Indische Handelbank, Banque Franco-Japonaise, Mitsubishi Bank, Mitsui Bank, Kawasaki On-

TOKYO

Hundredth Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Yasuda Bank, and many others.

Means of Conveyance: The network system of tramways, the electric belt-line service of the Government Railways, and the motor-bus services operated by the Municipality and private companies reach almost every part of the city. In addition to these services, an underground railway is in operation between Shinbashi and Asakusa, about 5 miles.

Movie Houses: Nihon Gekijo (near Yūrakuchō Station, foreign and Japanese pictures), Marunouchi-Shōchūku Gekijō (near Yūrakuchō Station, mainly Shōchiku pictures), Imperial Theatre (near Imperial Hotel, Western pictures), Hibiya Gekijō (near Imperial Hotel, Western pictures), Musashinokan (Shinjuku, Western pictures), etc.

Theatres: Kabukiza (near Ginza Street, mostly performances of the classical school), Tokyo Gekijō (near Ginza Street, plays of old and new school), Meijiza (at Hamachō, plays of old and new school), Shinbashi Embujō (at Tsukiji), Tokyo-Takarazuka Gekijō (next door to the Imperial Hotel), etc.

Wrestling: In January and May the great championship contests are held in the Kokugikan Amphitheatre at Ryōgoku.

Noh Dance Stages: Hōshō Stage (near Suidō-bashi), Kita Stage (Aizumi-chō, Yotsuya), Kanze Stage (near Ōmagari car-stop, Ushigome).

Department Stores: The department stores, with their display of fabrics and wares of the Orient, are always of great interest to foreign visitors. The largest stores are as follows—Mitsukoshi (Nihonbashi, Ginza & Shinjuku), Matsuzakaya (Ginza & Ueno), Shirokiya (Nihonbashi), Matsuya (Ginza & Asakusa), Takashimaya (Nihonbashi), Hoteriya (Shinjuku), Isetan (Shinjuku), Mimatsu (Hibiya).

Motor-car Excursions: Among others, the most popular places for excursion are Kamakura, Enoshima, Miura Peninsula, Atami, Hakone, Fuji Lakes, Mt. Takao, Okutama, and Nikkō. The time taken for the round trip to these places is about two hours longer or less than that from Yokohama according to their locations.

Railway Stations: In Tokyo there are four principal railway stations, namely, Tokyo (Central), Ueno, Shinjuku and Ryōgoku, each being the starting point of important long-distance trains. The trains bound for Atami, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, and Tsuruga, and Kamakura and Yokosuka start from Tokyo (Central) Station; from Ueno Station those for Nikkō, Sendai, and Aomori (on the Tōhoku Main Line), Karuizawa and Nagano (on the Shin-etsu Line), Kanazawa and Fukui (on the Hokuriku Line),

Takasaki and Niigata (on the Jōetsu Line), Mito and Taira (on the Jōban Line), and other points in the North-Eastern district. From Ryōgoku Station, most of the scenic shore points on the Bōsō Peninsula are reached.

Places of Interest

Imperial Palace.—In 1869, after the last of the Shogun had surrendered his trust to the Emperor, the Court removed from Kyoto to Tokyo, and the site of the Shogun's castle became that of the Imperial Palace. The inner enclosure of the palace, surrounded by an age-old moat, is not open to the public, but its approach at Nijūbashi or "Double Bridge," the main entrance, is of interest, as are the outer gardens of the palace, where the daimyos had their mansions before the Restoration.

Hibiya Park, opposite the Imperial Hotel, is laid out partly in Japanese and partly in Western style. It covers about 45 acres and is provided with a Grand Bandstand and Public Hall. There are the azalea blossoms in the latter part of May and the chrysanthemum show in November; both are well patronized.

Shiba Park (2/3 m. W. of Hibiya) is noted for the Zōjōji Temple, founded in the 16th century. Inside the enclosure of the Sanmon or Towered Gate is a pine planted by the late President Grant when he visited the temple in 1879. The park also contains the Mausolea of some of the Tokugawa Shoguns, all of which are noted for their decorative beauty. Atago Hill, on which the Tokyo Broadcasting Station (JOAK) is located, is near the park, and it commands an extended view of the city. At the Kōyō-kan ("Maple Club") in the park visitors may obtain a typical Japanese meal, and also see the special geisha dance called "Kōyō Odori," if desired.

Shiba Palace Garden (Shiba Onshi-Kōeo), a short walk from the Zōjōji Temple, was formerly the grounds of the Shiba Detached Palace, but recently converted into a public garden.

Sengakuji Temple, 1 m. south-west of Shiba Park. In its precincts are the graves of the 47 *rōnin*, whose exploit (1702) will live forever in Japanese history. The story of the chivalrous vengeance of these loyal retainers for the insult to their liege lord is widely known, and has been dramatized under the name of *Chūshingura*, and is a favourite with the public. John Masefield has also dramatized the classic story under the title "The Faithful."

TOKYO

Yasukuni Shrine, on Kudan Hill, is dedicated to those who have lost their lives in the wars since the Restoration (1868). Festivals are held in April and October. In spring the cherry blossoms there are one of the delightful sights of the city. The Yūshūkan military museum, in the precincts, contains war trophies, relics, valuable swords, armour, etc.

Kōdōkan, near Suidōhashi Station, is a representative school for training students in Judō or Jūjutsu, the art of self-defence. The training is held daily in the afternoon, and cards of introduction can be obtained from the Japan Tourist Bureau.

Imperial University, in Hongō, the oldest and most important of the Japanese universities, comprising six faculties, covers about 82 acres. In its Botanical Garden, in Koishikawa, may be seen the flowering trees and plants in their respective seasons.

Ueno Park, close by Ueno Station, is a popular and beautiful park, especially noted for its cherry blossoms in spring and art exhibitions in autumn. The park contains the Imperial Museum, Science Museum, Tōshōgū Shrine, the Zoological Gardens, the Art Gallery, the Imperial Library, the Seiyōken Restaurant, the monument of General Grant, which was erected for the commemoration of his visit to Japan in 1879, etc.

Imperial Museum.—This is the largest museum in the Empire, and there are over 170,000 exhibits, of which 200 are the personal property of the Emperor. It is daily opened. A new building on a large scale is under construction.

Asakusa Park.—5 min. by underground railway from Ueno. The park, known as the "Coney Island" of Tokyo, is the most popular amusement quarter in the city, where thrive cinemas and other shows, and where there are always throngs of pleasure-seekers. The Kwannon Temple in the park, dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, and founded in the 7th century, is daily visited by thousands of worshippers.

Sumida Riverside Park stretches for one mile along both banks of the Sumida, the E. bank of which is called Mukōjima, noted for its cherry blossoms in spring. Also at Mukōjima is the Hyakka-en, an old garden laid out in 1801 and noted for its variety of flowering plants.

Kiyosumi Landscape Garden, at Fukagawa, covering an area of 12 acres, is one of the best landscape gardens in Tokyo; it is particularly celebrated for its rocks, which were gathered from all parts of Japan.

Meiji Shrine, dedicated to Emperor Meiji, comprises a group of buildings in pure Shintō style, the whole being an impressive example of

that style. It is situated near Harajuku Station on the Yamate Line.

The Outer Garden of Meiji Shrine, in Yotsuya, is connected with the shrine precincts by a beautiful motor road. It contains the Jingu Stadium, baseball ground, wrestling rink, swimming pool, etc. In the Memorial Art Gallery in the garden are to be seen a large number of fine pictures, all illustrating the lives of Emperor Meiji and his Consort.

Other Places of Note

(IN AND OUTSIDE THE CITY)

Inokashira Park, near Kichijōji Station on the Chūō Line, 2/3 hr. from Tokyo Station, is noted for its restful scenery.

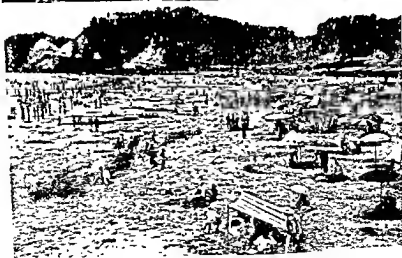
Okutama Valley, with its beautiful narrow gorge and Mt. Mitake (cable car available), is one of the best places around Tokyo for an outing and picnic. By electric train from Shinjuku (Tokyo) to Mitake, changing cars at Tachikawa, 1 1/2 hrs.

Imperial Tomb at Tama.—The late Emperor Taishō, father of the present Emperor, is buried at Tama near Asakawa Station on the Chūō Line, 1 1/2 hrs. from Tokyo. About two miles east of the Tomb rises Mt. Takao, noted for the grand view from the summit and its autumnal tints. Cable car available.

Mutayama Reservoir, also known as Ōyama Park, about 15 mi. N.W. of Tokyo, is the main source of the water supplied to Tokyo. With its scenic beauty and pleasant accommodation for rest, the lovely lake has become a good holiday resort of Tokyo people. The place is best reached by the Seibu Electric Railway which starts from Takadanobaba Station on the Yamate Belt Line.

KAMAKURA (F 4)

Kamakura is situated on the shore of Sagami Bay and is noted for the mildness of its climate and its fine beach. It is worth visiting by the traveller if only to see its famous Daibutsu, the most impressive bronze image of its kind in the world. There are also many other attractive places in Kamakura and its vicinity. It is reached from Tokyo (31.6 m.) in 54 min.,

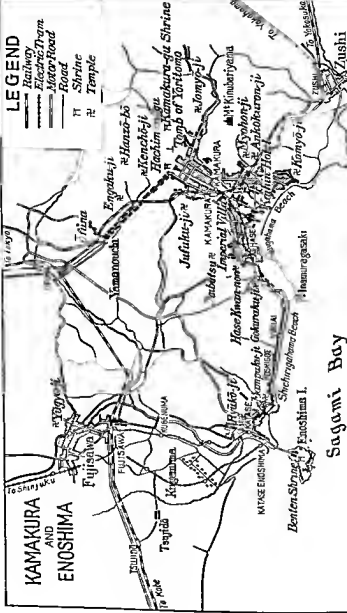


KAMAKURA The Great Buddha, Kamakura's time-old pride (above) and the Yurigahama beach

KAMAKURA AND ENOSHIMA

Sagami Bay

- LEGEND**
-  Railway
 -  Electric Tram
 -  Motor Road
 -  Road
 -  Shrine
 -  Temple



KAMAKURA

and from Yokohama (13.7 m.) in 25 min. There is a frequent service of electric trains. From Fujisawa (6.4 m.) electric cars run to Kamakura via Katase, near Enoshima.

Among many interesting motor-car trips from Tokyo or Yokohama, that to Kamakura and Enoshima is most recommendable in consideration of time and expense. The round trip from Tokyo takes 8 hrs. and costs some ¥ 27.

Historically, Kamakura is noted as the place where Minamoto Yoritomo, the first shogun of the Minamoto Clan, set up his government at the end of the 12th century, and during the ensuing 200 years the town was an active administrative centre, with a population at one time of between 700,000, and 800,000, but in successive warring feuds the town was often burned, and gradually it sank into unimportance nationally. There are few desirable sites or groves around Kamakura that are not occupied by a time-worn temple or shrine, or the tomb of some noted person—all silent witnesses to its past glory.

Hotels: Kaihin Hotel, on the seashore, 5 min. by motor-car from the station. An attractive hotel fronting Yuigahama beach, where there is excellent surf bathing in summer.

Daibutsu ("Great Buddha"), a superb, silently eloquent image, erected in 1252. It was originally enclosed in a building, 50 yds. square, which was damaged by a devastating storm in 1369 and was finally carried away by a great tidal wave in 1494, since which time the image has remained in the open. Its dimensions are approximately: height, 42 ft. 5 in.; circumference (base), 97 ft.; length of face, 7 ft. 7 in.; width of eyes, 3 ft. 4 in. Reached in a short walk north of the Hase tram-car stop.

Hase Kwannon Temple, a Buddhist temple near the Daibutsu, contains (back of the altar) a gilded image of Kwannon, the Goddess of Mercy, 30 ft. 3 in. high, said to have been carved from half of an immense camphor-tree.

Hachiman Shrine (less than 1/2 m. from the station), originally founded in 1063, is dedicated to the Emperor Ōjin (270-310 A.D.), popularly called the God of War. The giant "gingko" tree, at the left

of the stone steps leading to the shrine, is associated with history. In 1219, the Shogun Sunetomo was assassinated here by priest Kugyō, his nephew, who had hidden behind the huge trunk of the tree.

Tomb of Yoritomo, on a hillside, beyond the Normal School, on the way to Kamakura Shrine, is marked by a small moss-covered stone pagoda, about 5 ft. high, enclosed by a stone fence.

Kamakura Shrine, erected by Imperial order in 1269, is dedicated to Prince Morinaga, the son of the Emperor Godaigo, who died an unfortunate death. The Prince's tomb is on a hill east of the shrine. It was visited by the Emperor Meiji in 1873, when His Majesty wrote the name of the shrine in Chinese characters on a tablet now placed on the *torii*.

Kenchō-ji and Engaku-ji, great Buddhist monasteries, founded in the thirteenth century, were practically damaged by the 1923 earthquake. They stand in the groves of magnificent cryptomerias north of the Hachiman Shrine, separated from each other by a short distance. The first abbots of both temples were Chinese priests. The abbot of the Kenchōji is specially famous and known in Japan as Daigaku-zenji, whose tomb is on the hillside at the back of the temple. The bell of the Engakuji, the largest in Kamakura, was cast in 1301, and is about 8 ft. high and 4 ft. 7 in. in diameter.

ENOSHIMA

Enoshima, an island with picturesque cliffs and inlets, is reached by tram, 4 m., from the Kamakura Station to Katase, thence across a long wooden bridge. From Tokyo (Shinjuku), this place may be directly reached by the Enoshima Line of the Odawara Kyūkō Railway. Another interesting way to reach Enoshima is to take a motor-car drive over the Ofuna-Enoshima road for the exclusive use of motor-cars. Everyone visits the Dragon Cave, popularly the Benten Cave, reached by a broad path across the island. Near its entrance, men and boys, for a small fee, will dive into the sea and bring up whatever they find on the sea bottom. Near the Katase car-stop is the Ryūkō-ji Temple, built to commemorate the

miraculous deliverance at that place of Nichiren, the renowned priest, from the executioner's sword.

Zushi (Zushi-Nagisa Hotel), 2.4 m. by Government line from Kamakura or 12 1/2 m. by Shōnan Elec. line from Yokohama, is a summer resort noted for its good bathing beaches, as is Hayama, 3 m. farther along the coast. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress annually spend winter months at the Hayama Imperial villa.

Yokosuka, 7 m. from Kamakura, the terminus of the Yokosuka Line, is an important naval station. Permit must be obtained to visit its dockyards. The old battleship Mikasa, the flagship of the Tōgō squadron at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, is preserved on the shore, and open to public inspection as a sort of naval museum. Here is the memorial tombstone of Will Adams, a pilot, "the First Englishman in Japan" (1600). His knowledge of shipbuilding and other things Western was of such value to the Shogun Ieyasu, whose confidence he fully enjoyed, that he was held in comfortable captivity until his death in 1620. On foot, 1 m. from the station, or by ricksha two-thirds of the way.

Uraga, 10 min. by electric line from Yokosuka, is the port into which Commodore Perry sailed with his expedition, and into Japanese history, on July 8, 1853. On Kurihara Beach, 2 1/2 m. farther down the coast from Uraga (reached by motor-bus) is a monument marking the landing spot of the expedition, where the representatives of the shogun received the letter sent by President Fillmore to the Emperor of Japan proposing the opening of Japan to American intercourse and commerce.

Miura Peninsula: A motor ride from Kamakura around the peninsula, visiting Aburatsubo (a scenic inlet), Misaki, Kurihama, and other places en route, is a good one-day outing.

See p. 94, relative to photographing in Kamakura and neighbourhood

FUJI—HAKONE NATIONAL PARK (F 4)

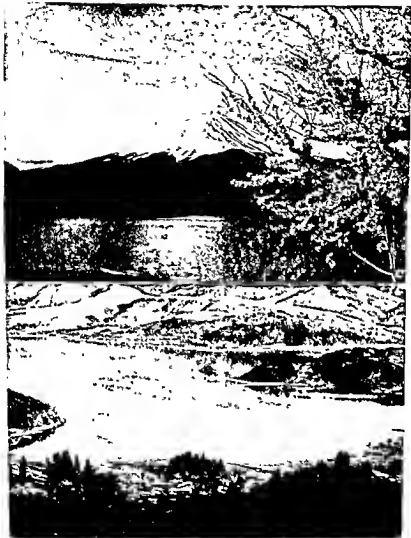
Mt. Fuji, the "National" and highest mountain of Japan Proper, is known over the world for its flawless beauty. Its perfect cone rises to a height of 12,467 ft. above sea level, and its circumference is about 63 m. At the foot of the mountain there lie the noted Fuji Lakes. In July and August

swarms of pilgrims and other folks climb its sacred slopes to the summit, which commands a magnificent view, that of the sunrise being markedly impressive. Apart from the climbing of the mountain, the chief attraction is doubtless a motor excursion to the lakes. The eastern foot of the mountain is connected with the Hakone Mountains, so that it is easily accessible from Hakone by comfortable motor drive, and this accounts for the selection of these two districts to compose the "Fuji and Hakone National Park."

Of the different paths to the summit, Gotemba-guchi (on Gotemba Line or via Hakone), Ōmiya-guchi (via Fuji on Tōkaidō Line) and Yoshida-guchi (via Ōtsuki on Chūō Line) are most commonly resorted to. Two to three days are required for the round trip from Tokyo. Stone huts, some holding 200 persons, are available on all the routes. Foreign visitors should hire a *gōriki* (mountain guide), who will carry a pack up to 25 lbs. Horses are available for varying distances up the several paths.

The Tour of the Fuji Lakes: A trip to the Fuji Lakes, Yamanaka (Yamanakako Hotel), Kawaguchi, Nishino-umi, Shōji and Motosu, may be done by motor-bus or partly by ferry-boat. This excursion is best made from Gotemba, which lies on the Gotemba Line and forms the main entrance from Hakone. The Shōji Hotel is generally the objective point. From this hotel several routes are available to the rail lines; that to Ōtsuki via Yoshida is advised. But those who want to make the round tour of the base of Mt. Fuji can do it by driving all the way over a good motor road until they reach Ōmiya, whence a motor-bus or the Fuji-Minobu Electric Railway will take them to Fuji Station on the Tōkaidō Main Line.

Hakone District: Few visitors to Japan fail to visit the Hakone district, noted for its mountain scenery, invigorating

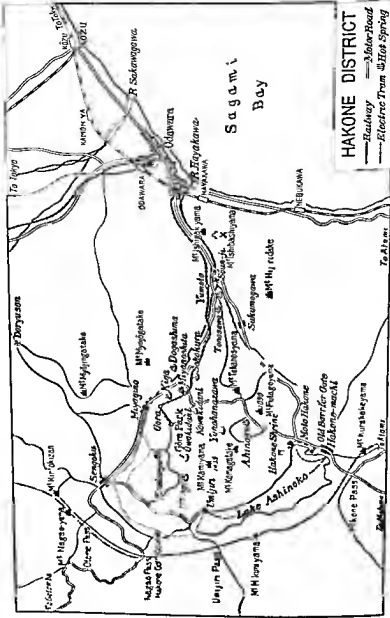


MT. FUJI AND LAKE KAWAGUCHI (above)

LAKE ASHI, one of the sights which you must "do" in the Hakone district

climate, its hot springs, and places of interest. Between Tokyo and Odawara, the entrance to the Hakone district, there are two routes:—The Tōkaidō Line (52. 1 m., 2nd cl. ¥ 2.62) and the Odawara Kyūkō Ry. (51. 4 m., ¥ 1.36). Thence motor-car or bus, or tram to Miyanoshita, the centre of the district, the route being through the hot-spring resorts, Yumoto and Tōnosawa. The Fujiya Hotel, Miyanoshita, with its hot-spring baths, superior cuisine and service, is the objective point of the majority of foreign visitors. From Miyanoshita, walking or motor-bus trips can be made to every part of the district, and farther to Gotemba, an entrance to the base of Mt. Fuji, via the noted Nagao Tōge ("Long Trail Pass").

Lake Ashi-no-ko ("Lake of the Reeds"), known to foreign residents as Lake Hakone, is formed by springs in an ancient crater, 13 miles in circumference. The lake is 2,386 ft. above sea level, and is famous for its reflection of Mt. Fuji. On this walking or motor-bus trip the route is through Kowakidani and Ashinoyu, both noted for their mineral (sulphur) hot springs, and along the lake shore the road runs through a noble cryptomeria avenue, leading to the site of the ancient Hakone barrier gate, where in olden days the passports of travellers were carefully examined, and the purposes of their journeys ascertained. The Gongen Shrine at Moto-Hakone and a little museum, close by Hakone Hotel at Hakone-machi, containing many relics associated with the barrier are worth visiting. The motor drive from here to Atami, 14 m., is very delightful, as it passes through Jikkoku-tōge ("Ten-province Pass"). From the top of the pass (2,556 ft.), which is a rounded hilltop, on a clear day a view can be obtained over ten provinces lying far and near the district.



HAKONE DISTRICT

—Railway

—Molar Road

---Electric Tram ---Hot Spring

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Within short walks from Miyanoshita are the hot springs—Sokokura, Kiga, and Dōgashima. Farther away are the Gōra and Sengokuhara hot springs, the latter near the Fujiya Golf Links. Beyond Gōra is Ōwakidani, also called Ōjigoku ("Big Hell"), a gorge in which many solfataras belch sulphurous steam and hot water. From the crest of the ridge there is a superb view of Fuji and of Lake Ashinoko, with Ubako hot spring half way down the slope. The views of Fuji from Otome Tōge ("Maiden's Pass") and from Nagao Tōge, both easily accessible from Miyanoshita by motor-car, are renowned.

ATAMI AND OTHER SPAS ON THE IZU PENINSULA

Atami (F 4), a favourite year-round hot-spring resort largely patronized by foreign residents, and noted for its salubrious climate, scenery, and abundant hot springs, is reached from Tokyo by express trains in about 2 hrs. (64.9 m.). Now that the Tanna Tunnel (4.8 m) is completed and Atami lies on the Tōkaidō Main Line, there are frequent express and ordinary train services.

Atami can also be reached by motor-car from Tokyo, Yokohama, Odawara, etc. From Miyanoshita to Atami, via Odawara (27 m., 2 hrs. 30 min.), the run on a clear day is one of great beauty. Charming seascapes, verdure-clad cliffs, yellow sands, and orange groves make the drive one to be remembered. Atami lies on the eastern entrance to the Izu Peninsula, noted for a number of its hot springs and seaside resorts, and the motor excursion along its eastern shore to the southern end, Shimoda, can be made over an excellent road.

Hotels: Atami Hotel and Mampei Hotel; the former stands in a

IZU PENINSULA

sheltered location, half a mile from the station, and the latter is located behind the station on a hill commanding extensive views.

Places of Interest: Plum Garden (season, January); Nishikiura ("Brocade Beach"), picturesque rocky shore; Hatsushima Island; Izusan spa; Yugawara spa.

Itō, the largest spa town on the peninsula with a population of 16,400, is reached from Atami, via Ajiro, the present terminus of Itō Line which starts from Atami (5.4 m.). From Atami, a 16-mile motor road along the winding and picturesque coast leads to the spa, affording a delightful drive. It is also reached from Numazu by motor-bus or partly by the Sunzu Railway which runs between Numazu and Shuzenji, 14.3 m. With nearly 500 simple thermal springs in use in private houses and public baths, Itō is called "The Beppu of Eastern Japan." At present Itō has no hotel accommodation, but there are many good Japanese inns.

Kawana Golf Links, 6 m. from Ito, is one of the best of its kind in Japan. The links, open to the public, contains two 18-hole courses with a club house, both affording extremely fine views of land and sea. Kawana Hotel is now being built on the hillside in the links.

Shuzenji, pleasantly situated among low hills, is one of the most popular hot-spring resorts on the peninsula, both on account of its mild climate and its salt springs, among which the most remarkable one is the Dokkō-no-yu in the middle of the mountain torrent rushing through the town. The spa is easily reached from Numazu by the electric line. The delightful motor-bus drive from Numazu, via Mito, along the picturesque coast of Shizu-ura Bay, is highly recommended. Shimoda, an historic port town situated at the southern extremity of the peninsula, is reached from Shuzenji Station over an interesting motor road of 36 miles, crossing Amagi pass. Along the road, there are many hot-spring resorts such as

Funabara, Yugashima, Yugano, Rendaiji, etc. In and around the town, there exist many historic places of interest, especially those associated with Commodore Perry and Townsend Harris.

THE BŌSŌ PENINSULA (F G 4)

The Bōsō Peninsula is the district to the south-east of Tokyo, stretching from Tokyo Bay on the west to the shores of the Pacific on the east. A comfortable, circular trip around the peninsula may be made by rail, starting from Ryōgoku (Tokyo), the total distance, 180m., being covered in 8 hours. Among many places of interest are: Mt. Kanō with its Jinyaji Temple (30 min. by motor-bus from Sanukimachi Station), Mt. Nokogiri (near Hota Station), Kāgamigaura inlet (from Awa-Hōjō), Kamogawa (sea-bathing resort), Mt. Kiyosumi and its Buddhist temple (30 min. by motor-bus from Awa-Amatsu), Kominato (noted for the Tanjōji Temple associated with the Buddhist saint, Nichiren), Katsu-ura, etc.

Narita, noted for its popular Buddhist temple of Fudō, is reached by rail in about 1 1/2 hrs. from Tokyo either from Ueno Station, via Abiko, or from Ryōgoku Station via Chiba. It is more conveniently reached by frequent services of electric railway from Ueno (Tokyo) in about 1 1/2 hrs.

Katori and Kashima, both venerated Shinto shrines of ancient origin, are located in the beautiful surroundings of the water district formed by the River Tone and Kasumigaura lagoon respectively. The former is reached in 15 min. by motor-bus from Sawara (2 1/6 hrs. from Ryōgoku), whereas the latter in 1 1/2 hrs. by motor-boat and motor-bus via Ōfunatsu. Chōshi, a prosperous town at the mouth of the great Tone River, is the terminal of the Sōbu Main Line, reached in about 3 hrs. from Tokyo. Inubō, the easternmost point of the Empire, is a well-known sea-bathing resort. It is connected with Chōshi by an electric tram service.

Mt. Tsukuba (2,900 ft. high), an isolated peak commanding wide views over the surrounding countries, is celebrated for its lovely scenery, especially for its autumn tints. Rail from Ueno (Tokyo) to Tsuchiura on the Jōban Line, thence to Tsukuba by the Tsukuba Railway. In the



CHARMS OF IZU PENINSULA Women at the southern part of Izu Peninsula carrying brine to make salt (above). ATAMI or Hot Sea is fashionable seaside and hot-spring resort

NIKKO AND VICINITY

*Railway
Electric Tram
Motor Road
Trails
Hot Spring
Waterfall
Shinto Shrine
Buddhist Temple*



neighbourhood of Tsuchiura, there is the Kasumiga-ura Aerodrome, where the Graf Zeppelin landed on her round-the-world tour in 1929. Mito (32 m. from Tsuchiura) is the most important city in the district crossed by the Jōban Line, with many places of historical interest. Tokiwa Park in the city is noted for its plum groves.

NIKKŌ NATIONAL PARK (F 3)

Unless Nikkō is visited a trip to Japan is incomplete. The glories of Nikkō are twofold. On the one hand there is magnificent mountain scenery, with all the necessary adjuncts of rivers, cascades, waterfalls, lakes, ancient trees, and the brilliant colourful display of leaves in autumn. On the other hand, there is the finest craftsmanship of man in the gorgeous mausolea erected over the tomb of Ieyasu, the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and over that of his grandson Iemitsu. One scarcely knows which to admire most, the mausolea themselves, or the setting in which they are placed, a bold essay by Nature in landscape-gardening.

Nikkō and its inner mountainous districts, including the upper reaches of the River Kinu, Lake Ozenuma, and Ozegahara plain, have recently been selected as a national park.

Railways: From Utsunomiya Station (Tokyo), 90.9 m. in 2 2/3 hrs. Through trains are run daily. Another route is via the Nikkō Line of the Tōbu Railway Co. which runs express cars frequently from Asakusa-Kaminarimon Station (Tokyo), 84.1 m., 2 1/2 hrs. *Motor-car:* Tokyo-Nikkō, 90 m., running time, 5 1/2 hrs.; fare, ¥50-80, depending on the size of car.

Hotel: Kanaya Hotel, one of the best resort hotels in Japan, with an excellent private skating rink during winter.

Places of Interest

Sacred Bridge (Milashii), also known as the Shinkyō ("Divine

- Bridge"), spanning the Daiya River, on the way to the shrines. It is 33 ft. long and 18 ft. wide and crosses the river in a graceful curve. Closed to the public it is only used by Imperial messengers on ceremonial occasions.

The Shrines and Temples, and the Mausolea of the illustrious Ieyasu, founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate (1603-1867), and of Iemitsu, his grandson, almost as renowned.

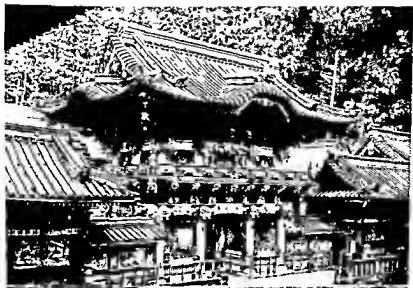
The Tōshōgū Shrine is one of dazzling splendour and artistic finesse. But the best of all is the Yōmeimon, perhaps one of the world's most beautiful gates, on which it is said the eye never tires of gazing. The three monkeys of Hidari Jingorō, Japan's greatest wood-curve, embodying the precept "See not, hear not and say not any evil," are as celebrated as the sleeping cat seen on the lintel of one of the gates, and the Karamon (Chinese Gate). These are but a few out of the scores of priceless national treasures to be seen at Nikkō. The chief festival of the Tōshōgū is held annually on June 1st and 2nd, when the spectacular medieval shrine processions are celebrated.

The Kego Waterfall lies to the left of the road from Nikkō to Lake Chūzenji. The fall, which is the outlet of the lake and measures about 330 ft. in height, is such a sheer descent that the wind and the air turn the water into lace-like drapery, which, with the rising mist, gives the fall a peculiarly phantasmal beauty. The basin of the fall measures 600 ft. in circumference and 66 ft. in depth.

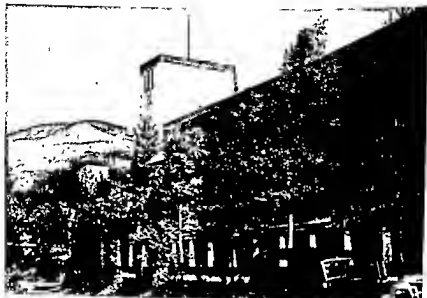
Lake Chūzenji, accessible from Nikko proper by motor-cars, motor-bus, or partly by tram-car and partly by cable-car and motor-bus—about 11 m. from Nikkō Station—is widely known among foreign residents, as a popular summer resort. The lake, 4,194 ft. above sea level and 20 m. in circumference, lies at the foot of Mt. Nantai (8,197 ft.). Its shores are rich in cherry-trees, which blossom in mid-May, and the autumnal tints are especially beautiful. Delightful boating and fishing may be enjoyed there. Hotel: Lakeside Hotel.

Nikkō Spa (Yumoto), 7.5 m. from Chūzenji (motor-car and bus available), stands 5,088 ft. above sea level, and is surrounded by mountains on all sides except to the south, where it is open to the lake of Yunoko. In summer the thermometer never rises over 82° F. In winter the lake is an attraction to skaters and the slopes of the mountains to skiers.

Lake Ozenuma, about 3 m. in circumference, lies in the inner mountainous district. It is accessible from Nikkō Spa, via the Konsei Pass,



NIKKO IS RHYMED WITH KEEKO (Superfine) The Yomeimon Gate is the acme of decorative art in Japanese architecture (above) Lake Chuzenji in winter is a splendid motif for a wood engraving



KARUIZAWA SUMMER RESORT with its fine hotel and a view of Mt. Asama, an active volcano (above)
 A HILLSIDE PASTURE AT MT. AKAGI, the favourite resort of holiday-makers

KARUIZAWA

motor-bus being available part of the way. Ozegahara plateau, about 4 m. west of the lake, is noted for its fine broad-leaved forest.

Kinugawa Spa lies in very picturesque scenery on the River Kinu, easily accessible from Nikkō. Nikkō to Inaichū by rail (4 miles), thence 8.5 m. miles by tram or motor-car to the spa. Kinugawa Hotel provides foreign accommodations. The 6-mile motor drive along the beautiful gorge of the river up to the primitive spa of Kawaji is splendid.

Motor-car drive from Nikkō to Shiobara, one of the noted mountain spas, 50 miles, is especially recommended during October on account of the beautiful autumn foliage.

Shiobara and Naau, both popular hot-spring resorts in N-E. Japan, are easily accessible from Tokyo by the Tōhoku Main Line. Nishi-Nasuno is the station from which to reach the Shiobara district. Nasu, famous for its strong sulphide hot springs, is reached from Kuroiso Station, seven miles farther north of Nishi-Nasuno.

KARUIZAWA (F 3)

Karuizawa (88.3m. from Ueno, Tokyo, in about 3 1/2 hrs. by express) stands at an elevation of 3,156 ft. above sea level and is now one of the most popular summer resorts in Japan on account of its coolness and its invigorating climate. (The thermometer never rises above 80° F. even in the hottest season.)

During the season, many missionaries working in the Far East, professional and commercial foreign residents in Japan, and some of the diplomatic corps, besides an increasing number of the Japanese nobility and prominent men, resort to Karuizawa. Sports are also prominent, there being keen competition in tennis, baseball, cricket, and track and field events. There are two good golf courses, one having 9 holes and the other, 18 holes. Hotel: Mampei, Mikasa, Karuizawa, Green, New Grand Lodge, and Park Lodge.

Over excellent roads there are many delightful walks, pic-

nic and excursion points about Karuizawa, including the ascent of Mt. Asama, the largest active volcano on the Main Island, whose smoke clouds are frequently seen. Kusatsu, the internationally renowned sulphur spring, is also easily accessible by electric railway from here (3 hrs.).

Places of Interest: Usui Pass (noted for panoramic view of the surrounding country); Hanareyama Hill; Onioshidashi or Lava Bed of Mt. Asama; Myōgi-san, a picturesque serrated mountain mass noted for its autumnal tints (rail to Matsuida, thence about 3 m. by motor-car or bus), Lake Matsubara (by rail, changing car at Komoro); Nagano, noted for Zenkoji Temple (1 2/3 hrs. by express); Lake Nojiri (rail to Kashiwabara, thence 3 m. by motor-bus); etc

IKAO (F 3)

Ikao (76.1 m. to Shibukawa from Ueno, Tokyo, about 2 1/2 hrs.; thence by electric tram, 7 1/2 m., 1 hr., or by motor-bus, 6 m., 25 min.) is one of the most celebrated of Japan's spas. It is built on a series of terraces on the northeast slope of Mt. Haruna, at an elevation of 2,800 ft. The hot spring, at a temperature of almost 115° F., contains a small quantity of iron and sulphate of soda, and it is believed to be specially efficacious for stomach diseases. Ikao Hotel is picturesquely located at the foot of a wooded mountain.

Weeks can be spent in short walks, half and whole day trips to places of interest in and about Ikao; among them are those to Lake Haruna (cable railway is available) and Haruna Shrine (about 1.2 m. farther away from the lake); to Mihara-shi, a bold, bald bluff at Ikao, from where is obtained a superb view of mountains, rivers, and plain; to the waterfalls, Benten, Ōtaki, and Nanae; and to numerous other points.

There are several hot springs in the neighborhood of Ikao, of which Kusatsu, Shima and Kawarayu are best known.



MATSUSHIMA, or Pine-clad Isles near Sendai, is one of the classical 'scenic trio of Japan. (above)

LAKE TOWADA, near Akita City, is now exploited as a new national park in Japan

MATSUSHIMA

SENDAI (G 2)

Sendai (216.5 m. from Ueno, Tokyo ; pop. 190,000), the largest and most important city in N-E. Japan, an educational centre, the home of the renowned Date Masamune (1566-1636), is of interest to sightseers who desire to visit the Mausoleum of the celebrated warrior, the site of his castle, the grave of Hasekura Rokuemon, who as ambassador of Date Masamune made a remarkable voyage to Rome in 1613 (his ship being the first Japanese craft to cross the Pacific), the two parks, the Tōhoku Imperial University, and other places. Sendai Hotel, opposite the station.

Sendai is reached by the Tōhoku Main Line, 6 2/3 hrs. by express, and also by the Jōban Line, 6 hrs. by express, the latter being a most picturesque route, as it passes near the sea-coast. An electric line starting from here goes to Ishinomaki via Shiogama and Matsushima.

MATSUSHIMA (G 2)

Matsushima ("Pine Islands"), so named from the hundreds of pine-clad isles in Matsushima Bay, on which it is situated, is one of the so-called "Scenic Trio of Japan" (p. 5). The best season is from April to October when the Park Hotel is open.

In the district, 249 of the islands have been charted and given names, some of them quaint and fanciful. Motor-boats and native rowing boats are available for excursions around these islands.

Radiating from the hotel, the places of interest are numerous : Tomiyama ("Rich Mountain"), one of the grand sights of Matsushima ; Zuiganji Temple, with many old paintings

NOBORIBETSU

3/4 hrs. by express from Tokyo), the terminus of the Overland Main Line, where the well-equipped steamers of the Government Railways cross Tsugaru Straits (4 1/2 hrs.) On the way from Hakodate to Sapporo (about 6 hrs. by express) the traveller should not miss a visit to Lake Ōnuma (1 hr. from Hakodate). The lake, well named the "Matsushima of Hokkaidō," is picturesque, dotted with islands, large and small,—an ideal summer resort.

Sapporo (pop. 169,000) lies in the central part of the island and was laid out in 1871 on the American plan, with wide boulevards intersecting each other at right angles and planted with avenues of trees. The Hokkaidō Imperial University at Sapporo, opened in 1876 and modelled after the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has done much for the cultivation of the island. The seaport for the city is Otaru, 21 m., the largest and commercial centre on the west coast. Hotel: Sapporo Grand Hotel.

Principal Places of Interest: Nakajima Park, the Botanical Garden and Museum in the garden, and Commercial Museum.

Jōzanki, a sequestered and, popular hot-spring resort, is easily accessible from Sapporo (about 1 hour's ride by electric tram).

Asahigawa (86 m. from Sapporo by rail), an important railway point, is in the centre of a large agricultural district noted for its diversified crops. An Ainu village may be visited at Chikabumi, near Asahigawa.

NOBORIBETSU

Noboribetsu, the most famous hot-spring resort in Hokkaidō, should be visited by every foreign visitor to the island. The sight of the huge crater on the side of Mt. Noboribetsu filled with rounded mounds of sinter, the hot water bubbling and spurting, and the clouds of steam, is one never to be forgotten. In the spa, beautifully situated in a large ravine walled in by



IN HOKKAIDO: Lake Akan one of the twelve national parks in Japan (above). The Ainu make their living by fishing. The pattern of their kimono is quite different from that of the Japanese.

TOWADA NATIONAL PARK

and the singular caves along its approach; Oshima, within sight of the hotel, and Kanrantei ("Wave-viewing House"), and Godaidō, on which is a small temple.

Takayama, on the Matsushima Bay, is a quiet, attractive resort much frequented by foreigners. It can be reached by land from Shiogama by motor-car (6 m.).

A one-day trip may be made to Kinkazan, the sacred island with wonderful scenery, a far outpost on the Pacific, which for centuries has been a place of pilgrimage.

Access: During the season express trains stop at Matsushima Station, 2 1/2 m. from the park (tram or motor-bus). From Ueno (Tokyo), it takes about 7 hrs. by express. An interesting diversion is made by changing cars at Sendai for Shiogama, and from that place proceeding by steamer, motor-boat, or native boat, 5 m. to Matsushima, this trip affording views of many of the famed islands. From Sendai the resort is also reached by tram via Shiogama, as mentioned previously.

Near Hirazumi, non-express stop, 47.2m. N. of Matsushima or 62m. N. of Sendai, in olden days called the "Nara of N-E. Japan," is the Chūsonji monastery, once a large temple group, 1 m. from the station. Its few remaining structures, time-worn, but still showing traces of their original decorations, are of great interest to lovers of fine arts and students of Buddhism. About half a mile from the station are the two remaining edifices of the dazzling group of buildings, known as the Mōtaujī temple.

TOWADA NATIONAL PARK (G 1)

In this national park, Lake Towada is the mistress. Besides the lake, the Hakkōda peaks, eight in number, are included to form a picture-wise background to the park. Their highest peak, Ōdake (5,199 ft.), is a favourite challenge to climbers from far and near. Their volcanic nature is proved by the presence of hot springs, of which Tsuta and Sugayu on the north of the lake are noted.

Lake Towada, the largest of the Japanese mountain lakes,

TOWADA NATIONAL PARK

extends 6.5 m. from N. to S., 5.7 m. from E. to W., with an area of about 23 sq. m. As it is 1,450 ft. above sea level, the region is cool in summer. The main features of the lake are its size, the wealth of vegetation around its shore, the picturesque pine-clad islets, and the exquisite beauty of the autumnal tints. In addition, the delicate sylvan beauty of the mountain stream, the Oirase, the outlet of the lake, with its many waterfalls and rapids, is an attraction in all seasons. The famed Wainai trout, with which the lake is stocked, is a constant lure for anglers. This combination of scenic beauty and delightful recreation attracts many visitors annually.

Of six routes to the lake, the following three are the most popular: One from Furumaki on the Tōhoku Main Line, 194.6 m. north of Sendai, to Nenokuchi, on the east side of the lake, by rail (9.2 m.) and by motor-bus (23 m.) along the Oirase River. The views during the latter part of the journey are particularly charming. Another route is from Ōdate, on the Ōu Line, to Kemanai by rail and thence by motor-bus to Oide (18 m.) via Ōyu spa. Aomori, the capital of Aomori Prefecture and the terminus of the Tōhoku and Ōu main lines, is also the starting-point for the tour of the lake, motor service between Aomori and Wainai on the lake being maintained by the Government Railways (49.7 m.).

A tour of the lake is made by motor-boat, by which these places on the lake mentioned above are connected.

SAPPORO

Sapporo is the capital of Hokkaidō, the northern island of Japan Proper. The trip to Hokkaidō is very interesting for foreign visitors to Japan. The island is the home of the Ainu, the aborigines, now numbering about 15,700. Many things are on a large scale in Hokkaidō: plains, crops, timber, fisheries, stock-farming and other industries.

The main door to Hokkaidō is Hakodate, the most important seaport in the island. It is reached from Aomori (12

NOBORIBETSU

3/4 hrs. by express from Tokyo), the terminus of the Overland Main Line, where the well-equipped steamers of the Government Railways cross Tsugaru Straits (4 1/2 hrs.). On the way from Hakodate to Sapporo (about 6 hrs. by express) the traveller should not miss a visit to Lake Ōnuma (1 hr. from Hakodate). The lake, well named the "Matsushima of Hokkaidō," is picturesque, dotted with islands, large and small,—an ideal summer resort.

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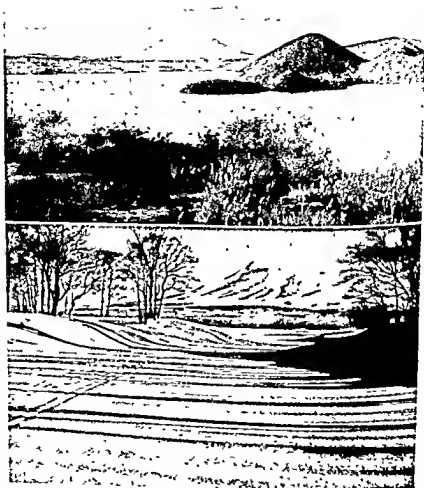
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IN HOKKAIDO Lake Akan, one of the twelve national parks in Japan (above). The Ainu make their living by fishing. The pattern of their kimono is quite different from that of the Japanese



LAKE TOYA, a celebrated lake in Hokkaido (above)
A WINTRY SCENE OF ONUMA PARK, near Hakodate City, entrance to
the island of Hokkaidō

DAISETSUZAN NATIONAL PARK

timbered mountains, there is nothing to suggest the great upheaval just round the corner. It is only a short distance from the spa that one is brought to Jigoku-dani ("Valley of Hell"), a huge depression, a full mile in circumference and about 400 ft. deep, filled with cones and hills of the sinter from the hot springs that have boiled there for eons. As a contrast to this desolation, the verdure on the mountain sides continues down here and there into the valley as if defying its terror. The whole mountain is especially picturesque in the autumn when it is covered with the scarlet maple leaves.

Access: By railway from Hakodate, or Sapporo via Iwamizawa. From Hakodate, 128.6 m., 5 hrs. by express; from Sapporo, 96.5 m., 3 1/3 hrs. by express. From Noboribetsu Station, by motor-bus or electric tram to the spa (5.4 m., 33 min.).

Shiraoi, an Ainu village on the seashore, is always of interest to foreign visitors. By rail it is 11.7 m. from Noboribetsu Station. It is the most available place on the island to see the life and customs of the Ainu.

DAISETSUZAN NATIONAL PARK

Daisetsu-zan ("Great Snow Mountain") is another name for the Ishikari range towering in central Hokkaidō. But the name has been selected as representative of Daisetsuzan National Park which includes the Ishikari range, Sōunkyō Canyon, Tokachi and Tomuraushi volcanic ranges, and Lake Shikaribetsu, the whole area covering about 500,000 acres.

Daisetsuzan itself includes Asahi-dake (7,511 ft.), the highest mountain in Hokkaidō, Hokuchin-zan, and others, all snow-capped and possessing altitudes not below 6,500 ft.—a fairyland for skiing enthusiasts, attracting as many skiers in winter as mountaineers in summer.

Sōunkyō Canyon, forming the upper reaches of the River Ishikari, is situated in the northern part of the park. It runs for 15 miles or

AKAN NATIONAL PARK

more, rushing, plunging and gurgling over gorges made of fantastic rocks of every shape and dimension. At the points called "Obako" and "Kobaco" the waters run in a quiet stream along the base of the perpendicular rocky cliffs rising straight to a dizzy height of 2,000 ft., justifying the strange local names. In its eventful course through these gorges the rushing waters make many picturesque cascades.

Lake Shikaribetsu (2,640 ft. in altitude), a mountain lake of about 9 m. in circumference, is noted for the weather-beaten rocks that tower on its shores and are reflected in the lake.

In short, the chief lures of the park are the high peak of Asahi-dake with its grand views, the snowy slopes of Mt. Tokachi for its incomparable skiing, the "flower gardens," the solitary Lake Shikaribetsu, and to crown all, the wonderful canyon of Sōunkyō.

The park is reached from Asahigawa, whence two routes, to the N. and S. of Mt. Asahi, lead to the peaks, the former via Sōunkyō spa lying on the way to the canyon (45 m. from Asahigawa; by rail and bus) and the latter via Matsuyama spa (24 m. from Asahigawa; partly by tram and partly by bus).

AKAN NATIONAL PARK

The park covers an area of 18,644 acres, which may be divided into the two districts, one including two basins of Kussharo and Mashū, and the other, that of Akan, all noted for their threefold wonders of lofty mountains, primeval woods, and crater lakes.

In the Kussharo district there are two crater lakes, known as Kussharo and Mashū. The distance of 10 miles yawns between the two with the smoking volcano, Atosanupuri (1,485 ft. above sea), towering in between. Lake Kussharo (35 m. in circumference) is the largest in the Akan Park, and its islet in the centre makes a beautiful picture when seen from above. Lake Mashū (12 1/2 m. in circumference) is

noted for its walls, many of which are so craggy and precipitous that it seems impossible to get to the water's edge.

Akan district, however, is the more beautiful. Its mountains, O-Akan (4,524 ft.) and Me-Akan (4,960 ft.), and its lake, Lake Akan (16.5 m. in circumference) constitute the principal features of the district. The lake is a perfect gem, roughly triangular in shape and studded with four picturesque islets. Boats are available, and there is good fishing for a species of salmon-trout. A singular ball-like green weed (*Marimo*) is found only in this lake, in one of the Swiss lakes and some other places. Me-Akan, an active volcano, is easily ascended from the lake side, but O-Akan, now extinct, is still practically inaccessible. Splendid views are obtained from the summit of Me-Akan.

These three lakes are connected by a good motor road, and on the lake shores of Akan and Kussharo lie several spas, of which the Kohan Spa on the former and the Kawayu Spa on the latter are best known. The lakes lie within easy access from several railway stations, but the principal one to Lake Akan is from Kushiro on the Nemuro Main Line, that to Lake Kussharo from Kawayu on the Senmō line, and that to Lake Mashū from Teshikaga on the same line.

NAGOYA (E 4)

Nagoya, the fourth largest city in Japan (pop. 989,000), is situated about midway between Tokyo and Osaka and has been called the Middle Capital (*Chūkyō*). It is reached from Tokyo by limited express in 5 hrs. 17 min., and from Kobe in 3 hrs. 19 min. It is also the starting point of the Chūō (Central) Main Line, running to Tokyo through the Kiso Valley, and the Kwansai Main Line (Nagoya to Osaka via Nara).

The prosperity of Nagoya depends chiefly upon its happy situation on the fertile Nōbi (Mino and Owari provinces) plain, commanding land and water communications spreading in all directions. Atsuta, 3 miles from the heart of the city, where stands the great Shintō shrine of Atsuta Jingū, is the harbour for Nagoya. Of the various industries dyeing and textile stand first, followed by chemical goods and porcelain of all kinds. Then come lacquer ware, cloisonné (speciality), watches and clocks, fans, glassware and cement. Nagoya's foreign trade in 1933 was ¥180,598,000, well worthy of the 4th greatest open port in Japan. The famous city of Seto, from which comes the world-famous "Setomono" (Seto wares) or porcelain goods, lies about 13 miles from Nagoya.

Of interest to sightseers are the Castle, one of the best examples of the remaining feudal strongholds in Japan, celebrated for the two gold dolphins on its roof ridges; the former Imperial Detached Palace adjoining it, open to general inspection; the Commercial Museum; the Higashi- and Nishi-Honganji, both huge Buddhist temples; Nissenji, another temple and Gohyaku-Rakan ("Five Hundred Buddhist Images") near the temple; Ōsu Kwannon Temple in the centre of an amusement quarter, etc. Hotels: Mampei Hotel and Nagoya Hotel.

Atsuta Jingū, modelled on the Ise Shrines, is held sacred because of its great treasure, the sword constituting a part of the Imperial Regalia of Japan.

From Nagoya, the 1 hr. trip by express tram to Inuyama (Inuyama Hotel) and the Kiso River ("Rhine of Japan"), where a boat trip up and down the river may be enjoyed, is worth while; so is the excursion to Gifu (Nagaragawa Hotel), noted for the famous cormorant fishing (during summer) on the Nagara River (40 min. from Nagoya), and to Kamagōri, known for its fine hotel and sea-bathing beach (1 hr. from Nagoya).



RIVER KISO can well be compared with the Rhine (above)
CORMORANT FISHING, a most romantic mode of fishing, is carried on in
the summer evening on the River Nagara, near Nagoya



WORLD ABOVE THE CLOUDS Aerial view of the ranges of the southern Japan Alps (above) Rock-climbing on a peak of the northern Japan Alps

JAPAN ALPS NATIONAL PARK

GREAT SHRINES OF ISE

From Nagoya a railway runs to Yamada (73.4 m.), where are the Great Shrines of Ise, the most venerated shrines in Japan, to Futamiga-ura, with its two famous "Wedded Rocks," and to Toba, noted for its magnificent views, and pearl culture fisheries nearby.

The Great Ise Shrines consist of the Naikū ("Inner Shrine"), dedicated to the Sun Goddess regarded as the Ancestress of the Imperial Family, and the Gekū ("Outer Shrine"), dedicated to the Goddess of Farms, Crops, Food and Sericulture. In the Inner Shrine is housed the Mirror, one of the Three Sacred Treasures, which constitutes another part of the Imperial Regalia of Japan. It is one of the dearest wishes of every Japanese to visit the shrines at least once in his lifetime, so that millions of devotees make a pilgrimage to this Japanese Holy of Holies every year. The two shrines are 4 m. apart, the distance being covered by tram or motor-bus.

JAPAN ALPS NATIONAL PARK (E 3)

The title "Japan Alps" was used by the Rev. Walter Weston in his work "Mountaineering and Exploration in the Japanese Alps" (1896). They include the three great ranges—Southern, Central and Northern Alps—extending through the central and the widest part of the Main Island to the very edge of the Pacific Ocean and the Japan Sea. Of these three, the Northern Alps alone have been designated as a national park ("Chūbu Sangaku National Park").

The park covers an area of 427,770 acres, extending over 98 miles with a width of 37 miles. It contains more than 100

KYOTO

peaks, of which about forty have altitudes of over 8,000 ft. Of these the most popular climbing peaks are Yari-ga-take (10,430 ft.), Hotaka-dake (10,208 ft.), Tate-yama (9,814 ft.), On-take (9,801 ft.), Shirouma-dake (9,620 ft.), etc. Among the spas found on the slopes or in the valleys, Kamikōchi, about 28 m. up from Matsumoto on Chūō Main Line (5 1/3 hrs., from Nagoya; 7 2/3 hrs., from Shinjuku, Tokyo), is best known, due to its location in a scenic mountain plateau, called Kamikōchi Valley.

Kamikōchi Valley, 4,725 ft. above sea level, is surrounded by lofty peaks and extends like a broad belt for a distance of about 10 m. from E. to W., with a maximum width of 1 m. from S. to N. The Kamikōchi Hotel, most up-to-date in its appointments and provided with radio-active hot spring, stands in such a favourable position in Kamikōchi as visitors can fully appreciate the wild mountain scenery, the crystal waters of the River Azusa and the beautiful lakes nearby.

In short, the Japan Alps Park is an ideal mountaineering resort, where fine gradient slopes, steep precipices, gorges, lakes, hot springs, noble panorama, etc., are all well represented.

Among several routes to the park, the most popular one is from Matsumoto, from which the foot of most of the mountains is reached by motor or tramcar.

KYOTO (D 4)

For over a thousand years from its founding, in 794 A.D., until the removal of the Imperial Court to Tokyo in 1868, Kyoto was the home of Emperors, and the capital of Japan. Situated on the main line between Tokyo and Kobe, it is reached by rail in 7 1/2 hrs. from Tokyo, in 1 1/3 hrs. from

The shrine is a replica on a reduced scale of the first Imperial Palace built in 794 A.D. and all is brightly coloured. The most noted of the Shrine's festivals is the unique Jidai Matsuri, held on Oct. 22, the chief feature of which is the procession through the city, composed of groups dressed to represent important epochs in the history of the city.

Butokuden, "Hall of Martial Virtues," W. of the Heian Shrine, is a school for fencing, *jūjutsu* and archery, exercises being held every day, except on Sundays and holidays.

Commercial Museum, Public Library and Zoological Garden are all in Okazaki Park, the first-named containing numerous specimens of Kyoto's industry.

Eikandō, possessing some rich art treasures, is noted for its red maples, which attract throngs in autumn.

Nanzenji, situated in a pine-grove which breathes a monastic serenity in the precincts, possesses a valuable collection of paintings and other art objects.

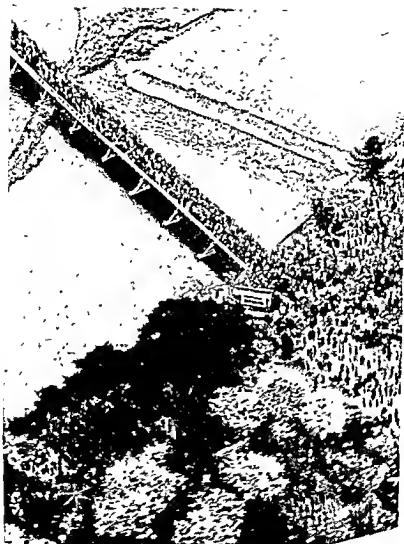
Shōren-in, or popularly known as Awata Palace, N. of Chion-in, Temple, is known for its garden laid out by the famous landscape designers, Sōami and Enshū—one of the best landscape gardens in Kyoto.

Chion-in is the head temple of the influential Jōdo sect, of which Hōnen Shōnin (12th century) was the founder. This is the most famous and the largest temple in Kyoto, the grounds covering an area of about 30 acres. Most of the present buildings (dating from about 1639), and their furnishings and decorations are of great interest, if the visitor is able to see them under direction of an intelligent guide.

Maruyama Park, S. of the Chion-in, at the foot of the verdure-clad Higashiyama, is Kyoto's principal park. One of the attractions of the park is a famous cherry-tree, over 400 years old, which, when in bloom and illuminated at night, presents a fairy-like aspect and attracts thousands of people. Thus Gion-no-Yorakura ("Night cherry at Gion") forms one of Kyoto's peculiar charms.

Yasaka Shrine or Gion Shrine in the park is known for its stately interior decorated with bronze lanterns of many shapes and designs. The stone *torii*, 36 ft. high, is said to be one of the largest in Japan. the popular Gion Festival (July 16-24) with its procession of ornamental cars is in honour of this shrine.

Kiyomizu Temple, visited by a constant stream of pilgrims and sightseers, stands on a cliff, with a wooden platform in front, from which



SPRING BREAKS OUT IN KYOTO 600 feet long Togetsukyo Bridge at Arashiyama, Kyoto's pleasure ground, is loaded heavily with flower-viewers

the Heian Shrine, and the Shōren-in (Awata Palace).

Kyoto is again the city of festivals. On almost every day there is a festival celebration somewhere in the district. The Aoi Matsuri or "Hollyhock Festival" (May 15), Gion Matsuri (July 16-24), and the Jidai Matsuri or Feudal Courtiers Procession (Oct. 22) are perhaps the quaintest festivals from a spectacular point of view. The famous Geisha dance, Miyako Odori, better known among foreign visitors as "Cherry Dance," is staged here in April.

Places of Interest

Space allows only brief mention of the most interesting places worth visiting in and about Kyoto. Visitors are recommended to see them, if possible, helped by some competent guide, as most of these objects are deeply coloured by historic associations, legendary lore or some underlying influence of Buddhism, and such information is too voluminous to be included in this handbook. For the hurried traveller the motor-buses provided for sightseeing are convenient, as they make the round of almost all these places of interest in about 8 hrs.

The Old Imperial Palaces (Gosho), together with Nijō Detached Palace and Shūgakuin and Katsura Imperial Villas, are closed to the general public, only persons of high rank being permitted to them. Overseas visitors who have permits issued by the Imperial Household, obtainable through their embassies, legations or consulates will also be admitted. The original palace, built in 794 A.D., was farther west. The present location, dating from 1336, is the site of palaces in which 26 Emperors resided up to the Restoration (1868). Modestly furnished, chastely decorated, its simplicity is its charm. Its garden is regarded as one of the most beautiful in Japan.

Nijō Detached Palace or Nijō Castle, in the W. central part of the city, was the home of the Tokugawa Shoguns, and in the gorgeousness

KYOTO

of its decorations and embellishments it is in striking contrast to the Imperial Palace.

Katsura Imperial Villa, in the S-W. outskirts of the city, erected in the last decade of the 16th century by order of Hideyoshi, the great mediaeval chieftain, is celebrated for its classical garden, designed by the master, Kobori Enshū. One peculiarity of the garden is that it is so planned that wherever the visitor stands he apparently enjoys the front view, so that he never feels that he is taking up a wrong position to enjoy the beauties of the landscape.

Shūgakuin Imperial Villa, in N-E. outskirts, consists of 3 villas amid charming gardens which constitute one of the best examples of landscape art in Kyoto. It was built in 1629 as a retreat for the Emperor Gomizuno-o. The grounds cover an area of about 70 acres.

NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY:

Shimogamo and Kamigamo Shrines, whose annual festival, Aoi Matsuri, held on May 15, is historic, as also is the annual horse race, held at the latter shrine on June 5, an event which dates from 1093. The festival, traced back to the 6th century, is in imitation of the Imperial procession for the paying of homage at the shrine, whereas the horse race is performed with ceremonies as a form of prayer for a good harvest.

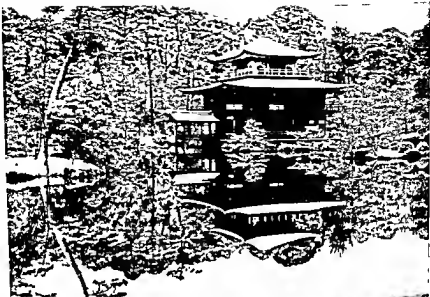
Botanical Gardens, located on the bank of the River Kamo, were opened in 1923, in commemoration of the enthronement of the late Emperor Taishō.

EASTERN PART OF THE CITY (N. to S.):

Ginkakuji or Silver Pavilion, a villa modelled on the Kinkakuji ("Gold Pavilion"), was built in the 15th century by the Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimasa as a place of retirement. The covering of the pavilion with silver was never accomplished as intended, so that the name is really a misnomer, although it is retained. The ceremonial 4 1/2 mat tea-room in one of the buildings is the pioneer tea-room, serving as a model for all later ones. The garden, designed by the great master, Sōami, is perhaps one of the most attractive in Kyoto.

Kyoto Imperial University, founded in 1897, contains the colleges of Law, Economics, Medicine, Literature, Science, Engineering and Agriculture.

Heian Shrine, in Okazaki Park, should be visited for a view of its beautiful gardens with an abundance of irises, wistarias, and azaleas.



KYOTO'S GOLDEN PAVILION and its garden attest the refined and artistic life of five centuries ago (above)

THE PHOENIX HALL AT UJI, built in 1054, is unique in its grace and dignity

KYOTO

is obtained a panoramic view of the city and adjacent country. Its approach is up a sloping street lined with crockery shops, known to foreigners as "Tea-pot Lane."

The Daibutau, in the Hōkōji Temple, is a colossal wooden image of Buddha, 58 ft. high.

Hōkoku Shrine, S. of the Daibutau, is dedicated to Hideyoshi, whose tomb, on an eminence farther E., is reached by a long flight of stone steps.

Municipal Museum, old Imperial Museum, should be visited by overseas tourists, as it contains an extensive collection of rare and valuable art objects, including a number of Imperial treasures.

Sanjūsangendō or "Hall of 33 *ten*," so called because of the 33 (sanjūsan) spaces between the front pillars of the temple, is celebrated for its 1,001 statues of the Buddhist deity, Kwannon. The present building, erected in 1251, is in a wonderful state of preservation considering its age.

Tōfukuji Temple occupies an extensive area and contains many rare paintings. In the garden behind the temple is a rivulet spanned by a bridge, on the top of which is a tower. A fine view of the maples which have made the name of the temple famous may be obtained from the top in autumn.

Arashiyama ("Mist Mt."), at the foot of which runs the River Ōi, has been famed for the excellence of their scenery. The beauty of the spot lies in the varied vegetation of the hillside facing the river, large pine trees being interspersed with innumerable cherry and maple trees, which in their respective seasons make the place exquisitely beautiful. Reached by electric cars from Kyoto in 20 min.

OUT-OF-TOWN TRIPS:

The Hozu Rapids lie between Kameoka and Arashiyama, 7.5 m., the river winding through gorges and narrow valleys between two ranges of hills, Atagoyama and Arashiyama. The shooting of the rapids (1 1/2 hrs.) is very enjoyable in spring when the cherry trees are in blossom, but perhaps summer or autumn is the best time to make the descent. Train or motor-car is available to Kameoka, then a few min. walk to the river. The trip offers a unique change in the tourist's round of sightseeing.

Mt. Hiei (alt. 2,799 ft.), the noted mountain N.E. of Kyoto, is best ascended by taking trams from Demachi to Yase, the foot of the moun-

tain, then cable railway up to Shimeiga-take, the highest peak of the mountains. Among the groves of *hinoki* (cypress) trees are situated the historic group of temples known as Enryakuji, of which the Tōtō is the principal monastery. There is a magnificent view of the city, Lake Biwa, and the adjacent country. The descent may be made by another cable line to Sakamoto on the lake and return to Kyoto by electric car via Ōtsu—offering an interesting half-day trip.

Lake Biwa, the largest of the Japanese fresh-water lakes, has a circumference of 146 m., and is nearly equal in size to the Lake of Geneva. It is reached by motor-car or tram to Ōtsu, where steamers start for the round of Chikubu-shima and other islands on the lake or the "Eight Noted Sights" along the shore. Return from the lake to Kyoto may be made by boat on the Canal, through its tunnels—the canal starting near Miidera Temple, headquarters of the Tendai sect of Buddhism. A lakeside resort at Ōtsu has a new hotel with facilities for angling, swimming and yachting.

Takao, Makino-o and Togano-o lie close together along the ravine at the foot of Atagoyama in the north-western outskirts of Kyoto. They constitute the classic places for maples, which are the glory of the hillsides and dales in autumn.

Otokoyama Hachiman Shrine, situated on the picturesque Mt. Otokoyama, is one of the oldest shrines in Japan, and was founded in the 9th century. Since olden times the shrine has been devoutly worshipped by many Emperors and warriors. Almost all the buildings are listed as national treasures.

Uji, where grows the choicest green tea, is a good spot for a popular excursion from Kyoto by motor-car. The "Phoenix Hall" of the Byōdō-in Temple, built in the 11th century, stands on the Uji River as a sample of the best religious architecture of the period, when the Fujiwara Family was in its glory. A model of this building was exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.

The Mausolea of Emperor Meiji and Empress Shōken stand at Momoyama which may be visited en route. The main features of the mausolea are dignity and durability, each being laid out in much the same style but on different scales.

There is an excellent motor-road from Kyoto or Kobe to Amanohashidate, traditionally famed as one of the "Scenic Trio of Japan." The beauty spot can also be reached by train. Owing to the distance from

KYOTO TO SHIMONOSEKI

There are some good Japanese inns at Miyazu and Amano hashidate.

KYOTO TO SHIMONOSEKI BY SAN-IN LINE

The country traversed by rail between Kyoto and Shimonoseki along the Japan Sea, a distance of 422.5 m., is off the beaten paths, but overseas travellers, despite the lack of European hotels, have called it "Holiday Land" because of its excellent sea, lake and hot-spring resorts, its fishing and sailing, and other diversions including mountain climbing and visits to mountain resorts. From the trains are picturesque views of the hold coast-line, rocky islets, small bays, and sand beaches. With good weather conditions, the journey along the Japan Sea will remain long in the memory.

Kinosaki, the first spa reached from Kyoto, has been known since the 7th century for the curative efficacy of its hot mineral water. Near the spa stand the famous grottoes, 78 to 100 ft. in depth, and filled with thousands of basalt pillars, giving the caves the appearance of a colossal beehive.

Among the many spas on the San-in Line, such as Yumura, Iwai, Tōgō, Shin-Tōgō, Misasa, Sekigane, Kaile, Tamatsukuri, Shigaku, Yunotsu, etc., the fifth named, Misasa, not far from Kurayoshi (275 m. from Kyoto) is the most radio-active spring in Japan, next to Masutomi near Kōfu, and draws a vast number of visitors annually. Matsue, compared favourably with Geneva in Switzerland, is the largest city in the region (pop. 44,500). It was here that Lafcadio Hearn first taught in Japan, in the Matsue middle school.

Great Shrine of Izumo, 244.7 m. from Kyoto, 12 hrs., is the oldest shrine in Japan, visited by multitudes the year round. Dedicated to Prince Ōkumishū who founded a State, which, however, he surrendered into the hands of the Imperial Ancestors and retired to Taisha, where a large palace was built to receive him. This is the origin of the shrine. The present shrine, built in 1874, is approached by an avenue

NARA

of Oki, with its historical associations, and on the south right across the Main Island to the Island of Awaji in the Inland Sea. These extensive views from the summit, together with the abundance of its alpine plants and the existence of good spas in its vicinity, are some of the manifold attractions of the mountain as a National Park. In summer Daisen attracts a vast number of pilgrims and mountaineers, and in winter the slopes afford good skiing resorts.

NARA (D 4)

Nara, the ancient capital of Japan during the seven reigns (710-784 A.D.), is the cradle of her arts, crafts, literature, and industries. At the height of its glory, Nara covered a much more extensive area, with its palaces, temples, and mansions. Fire has destroyed many of the old Buddhist structures and time has ravaged the remainder; yet the many temples and shrines remain, besides the beautiful scenery of the city, practically as they were originally built. Such famous classical buildings as the Kasuga Shrine, the Tōdaiji, Kōfukuji and Shōsōin Treasure-House (owned by the Imperial Household), as well as the Imperial Museum, are all located in the classical city. In the outskirts of the city are the site of an ancient Imperial Palace and the temples of Saidaiji, Tōshōdaiji, Yakushiji, Hōryūji, and Hasedera, as well as the shrines of Ōmiwa-jinsha, Danzan-jinsha, and Kashiwara-jingū, with many rare old treasures. Visitors to Japan enjoy the quiet and restfulness of the old capital, and they miss much if they omit Nara from their itinerary.

Between the train services from many places, Nara is well served by the frequent service of interurban electric railways from Kyoto and Osaka.

NARA

Hotel: Nara Hotel, owned and managed by the Government Railways. A homelike hotel of world-wide reputation.

Places of Interest

Nara Park, the largest in Japan (about 1,250 acres in area) and richest in classical memories, is a natural woodland park, in which among the superb trees roam several hundreds of tame deer. Besides many time-honoured temples and shrines, it also contains the Imperial Museum, rich in its collection of wooden sculptures, engraved gems, exquisite paintings, and other art objects of the Nara Period, the Imperial Bazaar, close by, where local products are on sale, the Nara Club; Public Hall; etc.

Sarusawa Pond, outside the main entrance to the park, is an old pond fringed by weeping willow-trees and stocked with numerous carp.

Kōfukuji, north of the pond, is conspicuous by its graceful five-storied pagoda. The original buildings, erected in the 8th century, were destroyed in the hostilities, and the present structures were built in later times. The temple contains some remarkable well-carved statues.

Kasuga Wakamiya is a small shrine where is seen the *lagura* or sacred dance performed by maidens in white vestments with red skirts.

Kasuga Shrine, founded in 768 A.D., is at a short distance from the Kasuga Wakamiya. The four main buildings, painted bright red and hung with numerous bronze lanterns, produce a striking effect against the evergreen background. Each is dedicated to a separate deity. Its annual festival is on March 13. Every year, about the middle of October, the horns of the deer are cut and the occasion is a kind of festival which is very popular among the country-folk.

Wakakusayama, a grass-covered hill, devoid of trees, commands from its top an extensive view of the surrounding districts. The annual ceremony of "burning-the-grass" off the hill takes place some time in February.

Tamukeyama Hachiman, a shrine erected in honour of Emperor Ōjin, is reached farther along the grass-hill road, a red torii marking the entrance. The shrine is noted for its beautifully tinted maple leaves in autumn.

Sangatsudō ("Third Month Pavilion"), the oldest of the Tōdaiji group (dating back to the 8th century), is celebrated for its excellent

wood sculptures. Beyond, on a terrace reached by stone steps, is the Nigatsudō ("Second Month Pavilion"), famous for its small copper image of the Eleven-faced Kwannon (never shown), popularly believed to be always warm to the touch.

Tōdaiji ("Great Eastern Temple"), one of the seven great Buddhist temples of Nara, is noted for its big bell and great image of Buddha. The Big Bell, cast in 752, stands 13 ft. 5 in. high, 10 in. thick at the rim, 27 ft. in circumference, and weighs about 48 tons. It is one of the largest bells in Japan. The Daibutau or Great Buddha, the largest in Japan, measures 53.5 ft. high; face 16 ft. by 9.5 ft., weighing nearly 500 tons. The two gigantic Niō or Guardian Gods flanking the great gateway are regarded as the best existing examples of the sculpture of the Kamakura Period.

Kasugayama is a graceful mountain to the east of Nara Park, which can be climbed by taking a winding path. A delightful motor drive of about 9 miles around the mountain foot is highly recommended.

Hōryūji, the oldest existing temple in Japan, and probably including some of the oldest wooden structures in the world, is not only interesting for its architecture but also for its priceless objects of art, over a hundred of which are registered as national treasures. The temple was founded in the 6th century by Prince Shōtoku by order of the Emperor. Altogether, there are over 20 buildings, all of them being under special protection of the Government. The Hokkeji, Saidaiji, Tōshōdaiji and Yakushiji are ancient temples seen on the way to Hōryūji. Shigisan Temple, via Tatsuta, well repays a visit.

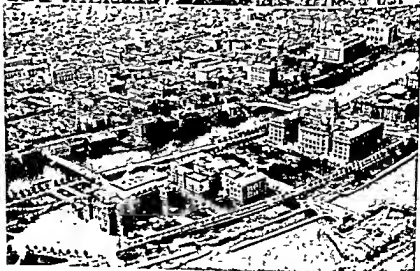
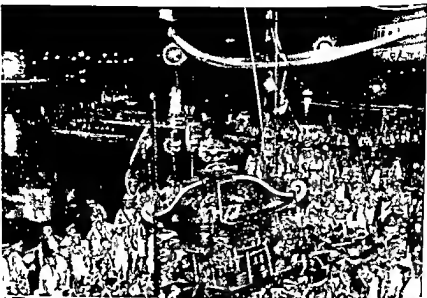
Excursions to Miwa Shrine, Hasedera, Tumulus of Emperor Jimmu, the founder of the Imperial dynasty, are the most enjoyable possible in the vicinity of Nara. Tsukigase and Yoshino, both not far from Nara, are also the objective points for the excursion; Tsukigase being famous for its abundance of plum blossoms and Yoshino for its cherry blossoms.

OSAKA (11-4)

Osaka, the second largest city and commercial metropolis of the Empire (pop. 2,654,000), is often called the "Pittsburg" or "Manchester" of Japan, as its industrial activities embrace many lines of business. Because of its numerous canals it is



NARA'S SIGHTS The Hall of the Great Buddha where the world's biggest bronze image is stored (above) and the main gate of the Kasuga Shrine with its ritual dancers in front



TENJIN FESTIVAL AT OSAKA Japan's outstanding summer festival, is
 reminiscent of good old days of the present industrial metropolis (above)
 AERIAL VIEW OF NAKANOSHIMA—civic centre of Osaka

OSAKA

known also as the "City of Canals and Bridges," some of the bridges being architecturally very beautiful. The city is administratively divided into 15 wards.

Visitors coming over the main line, from Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kyoto or Shimonoseki and Kobe direction, arrive at Osaka (Central) Station, while those coming from Nagoya and Nara via the Kwansai Line, at Minatomachi Station. Besides these Government railway stations, there are many terminal stations of private lines.

In ancient times Osaka was called Naniwa ("rapid waves"). It was here that the first Emperor of Japan, Jinmu Tennō, stayed on his expedition to the eastern provinces (661 B.C.). Later, in the 14th century, Emperor Nintoku, one of the most benevolent rulers, made the city his capital. He built many roads and also cut many canals. On the introduction of Buddhism into Japan, in 552, Osaka already held, even in those remote ages, a most important position for both domestic and foreign communication. But it was not until 1585, when Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the "Napoleon" of Japan, built a strong castle in this city making it his permanent base, that the foundation of Osaka as an economic centre of Japan was established. With the organization of the Tokugawa Shogunate, after the downfall of the Toyotomi family, Ieyasu, the first Tokugawa Shogun, transferred his headquarters to Edo (Tokyo), and the centre of military affairs and administration of Japan was also removed to the present capital, but commerce and industry have continued to develop and prosper in Osaka.

Hotels: Osaka Hotel, near Osaka Station; Dōbuin Hotel, Dōjima; Hotel New Osaka, Nakanoshima; Kōshien Hotel, Kōshien; Takarazuka Hotel, Takarazuka.

Theatres: Bunrakuza (puppet plays), Yotsubashi; Nakaza (Kabuki plays), Dōjumburi, etc. Among cinema houses are Shōchikūza, Asahiza, etc.

OSAKA

Golf Links: Ibaraki (12 holes), 10 min. by motor-car from Ibaraki Station on the Tōkaidō Line; Takarazuka (18 holes), about one mile from Takarazuka Hotel; Naruo (9 holes), 20 min. by motor-car from Osaka Station; Inagawa (18 holes), 20 min. by motor-car from Noseguchi Station on "Hankyū" Electric Railway.

Baseball and Other Sports Grounds: In the vicinity of Osaka there are many excellent sports grounds, easily reached by different electric lines. Among them, is the Kōshien Stadium (accommodating 70,000 spectators) on the Hanshin Electric Railway which is among the largest sport-grounds in the East.

Department Stores: Mitsukoshi, Takashimaya, Matsuzakaya, Daimaru and Sogō.

Places of Interest

Osaka, in spite of its long history, cannot boast of many places of interest, either from the artistic or the antiquarian point of view, although there are many beautiful spots in its vicinity, easily reached by the electric railway or motor-bus.

Nakanoshima, a lovely park commanding a fine river view, is regarded as the civic centre of the city, as in it are located the City Hall, the Central Public Hall, the Public Library, the Central Post-Office, Bankers' Club, the office of the Osaka Asahi (newspaper), etc.

Osaka Castle, built in 1584 by Hideyoshi, was one of the grandest and strongest castles in Japan. Most of the old structures having been destroyed by fire, there now remain its elevated site and its two deep moats with stately walls, which add considerably to the attractiveness of this show-place. The donjon, recently reconstructed in reinforced concrete, contains various exhibits of historic interest in connection with old Osaka.

Shitenōji, a Buddhist temple built about 1,300 years ago by Prince Shōtoku, is celebrated for its huge bronze bell, believed to be one of the largest of its kind in the world. It was cast in 1912 and weighs 156 tons. Near the temple is Tennōji Park, with a zoological garden, a botanical garden, a public hall and a citizen's museum in its grounds.

Sumiyoshi Shrine, a popular Shintō shrine of ancient foundation, is situated at the southern extremity of the city. The peculiar arched

OSAKA

bridges in the shrine enclosure and Sumiyoshi Park, adjoining the shrine, are worth visiting.

Shinsekai ("New World") is a fashionable pleasure resort of the city, containing many cinemas, variety halls, restaurants, cafés, etc.

Sennichimae and Dōtonbori are the gayest popular resorts of Osaka, packed with theatres, picture-halls, restaurants, etc.

Shinsaibashi, the best street for shopping, is lined on both sides with a great many retail shops and is thronged with pedestrians day and night.

Bunraku Theatre is the only puppet play theatre in Japan, and the only one of its kind in the world. The puppet play appeals to overseas tourists who wish to enjoy something really Japanese.

Mino-o Park is reached in 30 min. by the Mino-o branch of the Hanshin Express ("Hankyū") line. It is situated in a narrow glen, along the side of a stream, filled with maples and other trees, which present a colourful sight in autumn. At the head of the glen there is a waterfall, 200 ft. high.

Takarazuka, the best pleasure resort in the vicinity of Osaka, is also renowned as a hot-spring resort. The great attraction of Takarazuka is the Recreation and Opera House, containing three big theatres, where operatic performances are given by girl players every day. The largest of the theatres accommodates 4,000 seats. The Takarazuka Hotel provides good accommodation for a week-end, and for amusements there are golf links (18 holes) and the Takarazuka Kaikan, the largest dance-hall in Japan. Takarazuka is easily reached from Osaka and Kobe by electric railways.

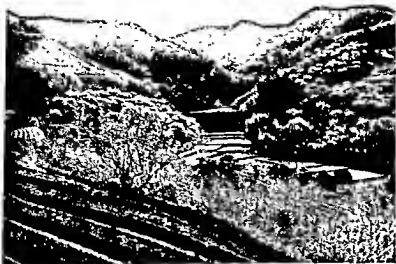
Excursions from Osaka

Wakayama, about one hour from Osaka by the Nankai Line or the Hanwa Line, was the castle-town of a feudal lord, the Kishū branch of the House of Tokugawa. The castle which stands in its centre is well preserved. There are many places of interest in the vicinity, Wakanoura, Kimiidera Temple and Tamatsushima Shrine being the most noted. Wakanoura and Shin (New) Wakanoura are fashionable seaside resorts, the latter being the extension of the former. These spots command lovely views of the Kai Channel and the mountains on the other side. Kimiidera, dedicated to the Goddess of Mercy, is noted for the perfect view of Wakanoura it affords.

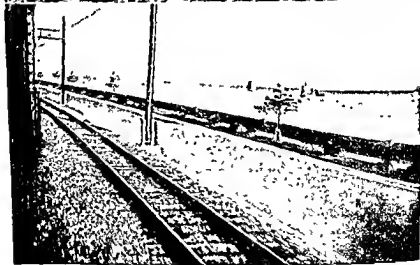
Mt. Kōyasan (alt. 2,833 ft.), about 40 miles to the south of Osaka, is celebrated for the great monastery, founded in 816 A. D. by the renowned Buddhist saint, Kōbō Daishi, the great exponent of the Shingon Buddhism. The precincts, which cover about 24 sq. miles, are surrounded by magnificent trees. Though fire has often ravaged the monastery, there are still about 30 temples remaining, with many treasures and monuments. The holy place is visited by about a million pilgrims yearly. Electric railway from Namba Station (Osaka) to Gokurakubashi via Kōyashita, 2½ hrs., thence cable line to Kōyasan and one mile to the precincts.

The Western Coast of Kishū. From Osaka, away from the beaten tracks, a delightful trip may be had along the coast of the Kishū Peninsula, mild in climate and rich in historic and scenic spots. As the Government railway is being extended from both ends of the shore line, this extremely attractive district will become more accessible and popular when it is completed. Except between Wakayama and Kii-Tōda, and between Katsuura and Shingū, however, there are no railways at present and motor-buses alone are available for land travelling. The roads generally skirt the shore and have many bends, so that the drive is delightful because of the coast views obtained almost the whole way. The best way to reach this district is at present to take one of the O.S.K.'s Katsuura express steamers, excellent daily service between Osaka and Katsuura calling at Wakayama, Gobō, Tanabe and Kushimoto (14 hrs. to Katsuura).

Minoshima is the centre of orange-growing district, the annual outputs of which are valued at over ¥5,000,000. Minabe is noted for having the largest plum-grove in Japan, with an area of about 5,000 acres. At the flowering season Minabe attracts numerous visitors from Osaka and vicinity. Tanabe, the largest seaside town in that part of the peninsula, has good bathing beaches, with long stretches of pine-trees on them. Shirahama and Yusaki Spas, 2 1/2 hrs. from Wakayama by rail, are situated picturesquely on an open bay and close to each other. These waters, with alkaline constituents, are efficacious for diseases of the



ON THE SOUTHERN SHORES OF KII PENINSULA Plum Grove at
Minabe (above) and the harbour of Katru ura



THE TOWN AND HARBOUR OF KOBE (above)
ALONG THE CALM AND PICTURESQUE INLAND SEA

YOSHINO-KUMANO NATIONAL PARK

throat, stomach and intestines. There are many delightful walks in and around the spas. *Kushimoto is the centre of the whaling industry in the peninsula.* A few miles to the south stands *Shionomisaki Promontory*, the southernmost point of the Main Island of Japan.

YOSHINO-KUMANO NATIONAL PARK (D E 4)

Yoshino and Kumano districts, the one mountainous and the other coastal, extend over the three prefectures of Nara, Wakayama and Mie in central Japan and cover an area of 168,560 acres. Yoshino was the seat of the Imperial Court for some 60 years, under the ill-fated Emperor Godaigo (14th cent.) and his two successors. It is therefore naturally associated with many romances, heroic and tragic, which make the spot particularly famous. There is, moreover, the surpassing beauty of its cherry blossoms, which almost cover the valleys and mountain-sides in the season (usually April 10-25). Yoshino is best reached from Osaka by electric railway in 2 hrs. Among several peaks of the Yoshino mountain ranges, Sanjo (Ōmine), Shaka and Bukkyō are most prominent. The first-named, Ōmine (5,620 ft.), is the sacred mountain, with a temple on its summit. To the east of Ōmine stands Mt. Ōdaigahara (5,593 ft.), which affords a wonderfully extensive view, including, on a clear day, even Mt. Fuji, about 180 m. to the east. These peaks attract a vast number of pilgrims and excursionists not only in cherry-time but in all other seasons.

Kumano is a sacred region in the South Kii Peninsula, and embraces the three holy places of Hongū (Original Shrine), Shingū (New Shrine) and Nachi, the last being noted for the Nachi waterfall, the highest in Japan (430 ft. in length). Kumano's claim, however, for its celebrity mainly lies in its

attractive scenery ; especially of the Doro and other gorges, coastal views around Kushimoto, Katsuura, etc., and because of its beautiful vegetation found in the district in profusion, some being found only in the semi-tropical regions. Doro Gorge is situated on the upper reaches of the River Kumano which rises in the Yoshino mountains and empties into the sea at Shingū. The clearness of the river water, fantastic rock formation and mountain scenery combine to display ever-changing views for several miles, the beauty culminating in May and June when azaleas and rhododendrons in bloom on the cliffs are reflected in the liquid mirror below. For about 17 miles up-stream from Shingū special local boats are available. The lovely coastal views of the Kumano sea are also of exquisite beauty, especially in the vicinity of Katsuura, a picturesque harbour with many islets adorning its mouth. A group of hot springs around Katsuura Bay is comfortably reached by motor-boat from the pier. Kumano is not so conveniently situated as Yoshino, but the well-accommodated steamers of O.S.K. will take you comfortably from Osaka to Katsuura in less than 15 hrs.

KOBE (D 4)

Kobe (pop. 836,900), situated on the Island Sea, is one of the two largest trading ports in Japan, the other being Yokohama. Barred in by the Rokkō mountain range at the back, Kobe enjoys a very temperate climate in winter, and is a favourite place of residence for foreigners. The city has spread lengthways east and west along the shores of the bay, and the business quarter is situated near the waterfront, with the residential quarter on the slopes of the hills. Kobe commands the largest volume of trade in Japan. Its foreign trade

KOBE

in 1933 amounted to ¥ 1,291,660,000, of which the exports took ¥ 650,540,000 and the imports, ¥ 641,120,000.

Kobe is a travel centre, railway and steamer service radiating from it in every direction. Tokyo may be reached in 8 1/2 hrs. by rail from Kobe, while the distance to Osaka is covered in 30 min. and to Kyoto in 1 hr. 10 min. There are three principal railway stations in Kobe,—Sannomiya, Kobe and Hyōgo, but the most convenient for foreign tourists is Sannomiya, as it is situated near the former foreign settlement, in which are the European hotels, banks, steamship offices, and principal foreign and Japanese business offices. On the water Kobe enjoys facilities for communication with all other parts of Japan, and also with foreign countries. All the various steamship companies either make Kobe their starting point or else a port of call.

Hotels: Oriental Hotel, Tor Hotel, Kōshien Hotel (Kōshien), Takarazuka Hotel (Takarazuka). There are also some smaller hotels and many good Japanese inns in the city.

Places of Interest

Nunobiki Waterfalls, the celebrated twin falls, are on a thickly-wooded hill and are a favourite objective of the citizens' outings.

Suwayama Park, a lovely park on the hillside close to the Tor Hotel, commands a charming view of the city and the harbour, of the Inland Sea, Awaji Island and the mountains of Kii Province. A monument commemorating the observation, in 1373, of a transit of Venus by a French astronomer, Communder J. Jussen, stands in the park.

Ōkurayama Recreation Ground occupies the whole of Anyōji Hill, which stands some distance behind the Nankō Shrine. The statue in it is of Prince Itō, who was Governor of Hyōgo Prefecture in the Meiji Era.

Minatogawa Park, widely known to foreigners as Theatre Street, forms a very popular amusement quarter, with theatres, picture-halls, restaurants and shops of various kinds.

Minatogawa-jinsha or Nankō Shrine is dedicated to the renowned 14th

century warrior, Kusunoki Masashige, who is an immortal hero in Japan's history celebrated for his unwavering loyalty to the Imperial Family.

Motomachi Street is the best place for shopping, containing, as it does, a constant succession of fascinating shops selling silk goods, embroideries, curios, damsscenes and all sorts of other lovely things.

Excursions from Kobe

Mt. Maya (alt. 2,290 ft.), one of the highest peaks of the Rokkō range, is noted for a popular temple, dedicated to Maya Fujin, the Mother of Buddha, which stands near the summit, 1/2 m. from the terminus of the cable-car. From this mountain resort there is a splendid panoramic view of the surroundings. Maya Hotel.

Mt. Rokkō (slt. 3,062 ft.), the highest peak at the back of the city, is reached by one hour's drive through beautiful valleys. At the summit is the so-called "Foreign Village" consisting of more than 80 summer villas extending for nearly 4 miles. At the north end of the village lie the golf links (18 holes). The splendid view which may be enjoyed from here surpasses even that from Mt. Maya. Skating and skiing can be had in winter. The Rokkō Hotel provides foreign accommodation.

Arima Spa, which lies at an altitude of 1,197 ft. above sea level, is of very ancient origin, the waters having an historic reputation for their efficacy, so that it was said that they would cure all diseases except love. Arima is most frequented by the residents of Kobe, as it is cool in summer and has pretty surroundings. 18-hole golf links stand near the spa. The spa is reached after 2 hrs.' ride by motor-bus through striking scenery via Mt. Rokkō. It is also reached directly from Kobe by electric line in 45 min. Arima Hotel provides foreign accommodation. Many good Japanese inns.

Suma, Maiko, Shiota and Akashi. The western outskirts of Kobe, stretching along the shore of the Inland Sea, are noted for their delightful scenery and their historic associations. A delightful motor-car trip is made to these seaside resorts over a finely-paved road. They are charmingly situated along the sea, backed by a range of green hills, and all of them have fine sand beaches and parks embowered in aged pine-trees. At Maiko are golf links of 18 holes. Himeji, 34 m. from Kobe (electric railway available), is a centre of communication in the locality, and is

INLAND SEA NATIONAL PARK

noted for its white-walled castle (known as the "White Heron Castle").

INLAND SEA NATIONAL PARK (C D 4)

The Inland Sea ("Seto Naikai"), on whose bosom float some 950 islets, comprises a winding stretch of water, 230 miles long from Awaji Island to Shimonoseki. The Sea is comparatively shallow, from 10 to 40 fathoms at the deepest part. The Sea has played a prominent part in Japan's history, especially in her early and middle ages, so that the story of the Inland Sea is largely the story of Japan. Occasional glimpses of the beauty of the Sea can be seen from the trains running down from Kobe to Shimonoseki. These glimpses, however, give little idea of the romantic beauty of this waterway, which can best be seen by making a trip through it by steamer. The Osaka-Beppu service (twice daily) of O.S.K. or the Kobe-Nagasaki-Shanghai Express service of N.Y.K. is highly recommended for the full enjoyment of picturesque views of the Sea which change every moment the ships glide over it. The site selected for the National Park covers the district extending from Shōdoshima in the east to Cape Abuto in the west, and within its boundary it includes many scenic spots such as Kankakei Valley (Shōdoshima), Gokenzan Peaks, Yashima, Mt. Washū and Tomo.

The principal cities lying on the Inland Sea coast between Kobe and Shimonoseki are Okayama (pop. 139,200) and Hiroshima (pop. 270,400), the former particularly noted for its castle and landscape garden, the Kōrakuen, and the latter for its Sentei, another attractive landscape garden.

Shikoku, the large island on the Pacific side of the Sea (1,648 m. in circumference), has many places of interest, especially on its Inland Sea side, including Yashima, which is

MIYAJIMA

one of the best vantage points from which to enjoy the seacape. Off Yashima the famous naval battle was fought between the Taira and Minamoto clans in the 12th century. Takamatsu, best reached by ferry from Uno on the opposite coast, is a starting point of tours round the island. Takamatsu, the most important city of the island, is noted for its Ritsurin Park, typical Japanese garden. Murotozaki, a great rocky cape at the south-eastern extremity of Shikoku, is one of the "Eight Sights" of Japan (see p. 5). The round trip from Kobe requires 3 days: steamer to Kōchi, thence electric tram and motor-car to the cape. The well-known Dōgo Hot Springs are reached directly from Takamatsu by railway or by steamer from Ujina (Hiroshima) to Takahama, thence 6 m. by railway or motor-bus.

MIYAJIMA (C 4)

Miyajima ("Shrine Island"), one of the "Scenic Trio of Japan" (see p. 5), is a sacred island, about 19 m. in circumference, noted for its shrine "Itsukushima-jinsha," which is built on supports running into the sea, and for its magnificent scenery. It is reached by ferry boat from the pier, which is close to Miyajima Station. Hotel: Miyajima Hotel. There are many good Japanese inns.

The island is a good summer resort, with excellent sea-bathing facilities and innumerable pleasant walks. It is noted for its cherry blossoms in spring, and more especially for its splendid autumnal tints which set the hillsides in a blaze of splendour. Photography is prohibited in some parts of the island, as it is within a strategic zone. For the particulars on this important point visitors are kindly requested to consult the Japan Tourist Bureau's office or the hotel manager.

The Shrine buildings consist of the Main Shrine and several



MIYAJIMA—Japan's most sacred and beautiful island (above)
TOMO, scenic port on the Inland Sea, was once the resting place of the
envoys from Korea to the Court of Japan.



KINTAIKYO or "Bridge of the Damascus Girdle" at Iwakuni built in 1673
measures altogether 750 feet long (above)

BEPPU, the Mecca of recuperators and sightseers is the largest hot-spring
town in Japan

SHIMONOSEKI

subsidiary shrines, all connected by broad corridors or galleries, which stretch over the sea on both sides of the shrine, so that when the tide is coming in the whole edifice seems to be floating on the water. There are many bronze and stone lanterns within the shrine, in the galleries and along the sides, and in the precincts. It is a unique sight at night, especially on a moonless night when the lanterns are all lighted. Sacred dances are performed by shrine maidens for a fixed offering to the shrine. The principal festival is on June 17 (lunar calendar). Tame deer wander freely about the precincts.

The huge torii, rising out of the sea some 53 ft., differs from the usual torii in the form of its pillars, and bears a tablet with the autograph of the late Prince Arisugawa.

Senjōkaku ("The Hall of 1,000 Mats") is a time-honoured building, where thousands of rice paddies, given as offerings, are stacked. It contains about 450 mats, and was dedicated to the Shrine by Hideyoshi, who is said to have built the structure out of the wood of a single camphor tree as a thank-offering after his expedition to Korea in the 16th century. The five-storied pagoda close by, built in the 15th century, is a national treasure.

Mt. Misen, the highest point on the island (alt. 1,790 ft.) is easily climbed in less than two hours. A splendid view may be obtained from the summit, including the city of Hiroshima, the mountains of the neighbouring districts, and the Inland Sea with its innumerable islands.

Circuit of the Island, by motor-launch in about 2 hrs., is a very interesting excursion.

SHIMONOSEKI

Shimonoseki (pop. 99,000) lies at the south-western extremity of the Main Island and holds, with Moji on the opposite coast, the key to western gateway of the Inland Sea. It is an important railway and steamer centre, being the terminal of the main island system of railways along both the

MOJI TO NAGASAKI

Pacific and Japan Sea coasts, and the terminal or port of call for many steamship lines, including the ferry service to and from Fusan, Chūsen (122 m., 8 hrs., twice daily from each end), operated by the Government Railways. Hotel: San-yō Hotel, under the management of the Government Railways.

Akamagū is a shrine dedicated to the Infant Emperor Antoku (12th century) who shared the fate of the Taira clan in the sea-fight off Danoura beach at the eastern end of the city along the strait (see p. 11).

Shumpanrō, near the Akamagū, is a large inn and restaurant where, in 1895, the Treaty of Peace was signed that ended the Japan-China war.

Chōmonkyō Gorge, 2 1/2 hrs. by the San-yō Line, changing cars at Ogōri, is noted for its scenery on the River Abu. It consists of fantastically shaped rocks, cascades, deep pools, and tumbling streams. The spot begins near the railway station and extends over 6 miles all along the river.

Shūhōdō Cave, 1 hr. by motor-bus from Ogōri on San-yō Line, is the second largest stalactite cave in the world. The walls of the cave are of crystalline limestone, the water exuding from them re-depositing the lime in the form of stalactites. The cave is said to be fully 2 m. long.

MOJI TO NAGASAKI

Together with its sister city, Shimonoseki, on the opposite side, Moji, with a population of 108,000, is a most important travel centre, being a port for many steamship lines and the terminal of railway lines on Kyūshū Island. The expansion of the coal-mining industry in Kyūshū helped its growth, and together with Wakamatsu, and some other neighbouring cities, Moji constitutes one of the largest manufacturing centres in Kyūshū.

The railway line between Moji and Nagasaki is the same as that between Moji and Kagoshima as far as Tosu, where the Nagasaki line branches off. (For the section between Moji and Tosu see "Along the Kagoshima Main Line.').

NAGASAKI

Karatsu, 25 m. from Kubota Junction, is of historical importance as the chief port of communication with Korea in former times. It is still a busy port and a very picturesque tourist resort. The Karatsu Hotel and Kaihin Hotel provide foreign accommodation. From the Maizuru Park, the site of the former castle, a splendid view is obtainable of Nijinomatsubara ("Rainbow Pine-Grove") on the right and Nishinohama, a well-known bathing place on the left, with the Bay of Karatsu, dotted with islands, in front. Nijinomatsubara is known for its stretch of white sandy beach, five miles long, with its rows of fantastically-shaped pine trees. There are many spots of interest around Karatsu.

NAGASAKI (A 5)

Nagasaki, 150 m. from Moji, 5 hrs. in express train, ranks ninth among the cities of Japan (pop. 249,000), having the distinction of being the first port of the Empire to be opened to foreign trade in 1570. Situated on the west coast of Kyūshū at the head of Nagasaki Bay, the port is well protected by *some islands at the entrance*. The east waterfront, of which the Bund is the principal street, teems with foreign trade and the residential sections *rise terrace upon terrace* on the hill-sides. The shopping centres are Hamanomachi and Kajiya-machi streets with their wares of the East. Nagasaki is noted for its tortoise-shell wares. Hotel: Hotel du Japon.

Nagasaki is associated with modern history of Japan, for it was through this port that Western learning filtered into the country, particularly medicine, botany, and military arts. On the expulsion of the Portuguese and Spaniards in 1637 only the Dutch and the Chinese were allowed to trade at Nagasaki, the former being confined to the small island of Dejima in

the Bay of Nagasaki. All through the period of exclusion, however, foreign learning came into Japan. On the opening of the country in 1859, Nagasaki acquired great but temporary importance from the number of ambitious youths who flocked there to acquire foreign learning. With the rise of other seats of learning Nagasaki lost its popularity, and its prosperity for the last 20 or 30 years has remained stationary, if indeed it has not waned somewhat.

The city is famous for its annual fêtes: Suwa Shrine Festival (Oct. 7-9), Bon Matsuri or "All Souls' Day" (July 13-15), and Hata-agé, the kite-flying festival, held on several days during April. During the Suwa Shrine Festival the streets are filled with processions and booths are erected in different part of the city where jugglers and other performers entertain the throngs of spectators. Bon Matsuri (see p. 58) is celebrated in Nagasaki more solemnly than at other places. The kite-flying festival in Nagasaki is distinctive, and the neighbouring hills are thronged with people to see it. Great competition and excitement prevail among the innumerable kite-flyers, old and young, in trying to sever one another's strings by bringing them into contact with one another. The strings are sometimes coated with glass to effect this more easily.

Nagasaki's notable industries and resources are the Mitsubishi Engine Works and Dockyards and the Takashima Colliery which produces a high-grade coal.

Places of Interest.—At Suwa Park is a banyan tree which was planted by General and Mrs. Grant when they visited the city in 1879. There are also stone slabs to the memory of Kaempfer (d. 1716), the German physician whose book on Japan was one of the earliest authoritative accounts of the country; Thunberg, a Swedish botanist (d. 1828), and Dr. Siebold, a Dutch physician (d. 1866), whose services in introducing medical and botanical science into Japan are gratefully remembered. Suwa Shrine is noted for its festival above mentioned as also for its large

UNZEN NATIONAL PARK

brouze torii, 33 ft. high. Nagasaki is the city of temples; Sōfukuji, Kōfukuji (both known as "Nankin-dera" or Chinese temples), Daifouji and Kōtaji being the most popular. The Catholic Cathedral at Urakami is the largest in Japan, and accommodates 6,000 worshippers.

UNZEN NATIONAL PARK

Unzen, an ideal hot-spring resort in Japan, is situated in the centre of range of mountains consisting of several peaks, Fugen, the highest (4,461 ft.), Yadake, Kinugasa, etc. This region constitutes a secluded sort of tableland with an elevation of 2,400 ft. and an area of about 200 acres. On this plateau are found the three hot-spring villages known as Furu-yu (old baths), Shin-yu (new baths), and Kojigoku (small solfatara), with good hotels (Kyūshū, Yūmei, Shin-yu, Unzen, Midoriya, Takaki, Kankō, etc.) and many Japanese inns. Everywhere in the hot-spring area are beds and mounds of whitish earth, from which arise dense clouds of steam, and the paths are bordered with streams stained many colours with the chemicals they contain. Among the manifold charms of Unzen, perhaps better known to the foreign visitors than to the Japanese themselves, are the splendid mountain scenery, the therapeutic property of its hot springs, the salubrity of its climate with its bracing mountain air, infinite facilities for sports from mountain-climbing to tennis, golf and other outdoor enjoyments. Sea-bathing can also be enjoyed at the neighbouring seashores, which can be reached by motor-car in less than an hour. Unzen is a favourite resort for visitors from Chinese ports and the Philippines, the total number during the summer being from 20,000 to 30,000. Unzen's best season is of course the summer with its low temperature, in which the thermometer seldom rises over 80 degrees F. But Unzen is a national park in all seasons of the year. In spring

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BEPPU SPA

the green mountain sides around the park are decorated with cherry blossoms and azaleas—the latter being particularly famous for their large variety. In autumn the maples and other foliage are seen in their glory; and the peaks are decorated with “silver thaw” in winter, when the trees and shrubbery are coated with ice. The places of interest and walks about the resort are almost innumerable—interesting outings and excursions can be made each day for weeks. Unzen enjoys easy access from all directions. It is reached in about 2 1/2 hrs. by motor-bus from Nagasaki or a little over one hour from Isahaya on the main line between Nagasaki and Moji. The round trip from Unzen to Shimabara by motor-bus, thence to Misumi across the sea by steamer, is the most enjoyable one possible in Kyūshū.

BEPPU (B 5)

Beppu, 3 1/6 hrs. by rail from Moji, is celebrated throughout Japan for its hot springs, which include alkaline, sulphur, iron and carbonated baths, efficacious in various complaints. Besides the numerous public baths (the “Furōsen” being most convenient for foreign visitors), there are also hot sand-baths on the beach, a special feature of the spa, where people half bury themselves in the sand. Natural hot water is so abundant in Beppu that it is provided at the railway station for travellers’ hand-washing, and besides baths in many private houses, bathing facilities are installed in many schools, police stations, and even in the prison. Situated on Beppu Bay amid picturesque scenery and with the mild climate and invigorating air, Beppu attracts about two million visitors annually, including of course many foreigners.

Beppu is also reached by steamships from Osaka, Kobe

ASO NATIONAL PARK

and other ports on the Inland Sea. Between Osaka and Beppu, excellent express steamer service is maintained twice daily by the O.S.K., 20 hrs.; 1st cl. ¥18, 2nd cl. ¥12. Hotels and Inns: There are more than 300 hotels and Japanese inns, of which the Kamenoi Hotel and the Beppu Hotel cater for foreign visitors.

Besides the hot springs in Beppu city the six spas of the district are: Kamegawa, 4 m., Kankaiji, 2 m., Hotta, 4 m., Kannawa, 5 m., Shibaseki, 5.5 m., and Myōban, 7.5 m. There are numerous boiling ponds ("jigoku") in Beppu, the most active giving out loud detonations, and ejecting mud more than a foot high. The largest is called Umi-jigoku, and is said to be over 400 ft. in depth, with a temperature of 194.9° F. Inns and restaurants are found at all the spas, but tourists usually make their headquarters in Beppu, making the round of the spas and "jigoku" by motor-bus, ricksha, or on foot. There are golf links (18 holes), about 11 m. north of Beppu. In the vicinity of the spa are also many interesting places worth visiting.

Yabakei Valley, celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, lies along the upper reaches of the River Yamakuni, and is reached by rail from Beppu to Shin-yaba via Nakatsu, 58 m., thence ricksha or on foot for the views. Motor-bus service is also maintained directly from Beppu to Yabakei for sightseeing purposes. The scenic features of the valley, which extends over 7 miles, are fantastically-shaped peaks and rocks, narrow ravines, blue meandering streams, and luxuriant vegetation. Shin (Interior) Yabakei, farther on, is considered even more picturesque than Yabakei proper.

ASO NATIONAL PARK (B 5)

Mt. Aso, recently selected as a National Park (75,460 acres), is a general name for five volcanic peaks: Takadake, the highest (5,238 ft.), Kishimadake, Eboshidake, Nekodake

ALONG THE KAGOSHIMA LINE

and Nakadake. Of these the last-mentioned, Nakadake (4,582 ft.), is active, and presents the most typical and awe-inspiring sight associated with volcanoes. There are three principal craters, of which the one to the south is the most active, constantly sending forth black smoke, accompanied by underground rumblings. To the south and north of these five peaks lie extensive plains, the northern one being called Aso-dani (Aso valley) and the southern Nangō-dani (Nangō valley). These plains contain many towns and villages and are surrounded by mountain chains; the tract, thus encircled, being the original crater of the volcano, the largest in the world (more than 70 m. in circumference). The shortest and easiest ascent is made from Būchū on the Hōhi Line (Kumamoto—Ōita), thence by motor-bus to the summit (50 min.). Another route is via the Kagoshima Main Line to Kumamoto, thence by the Hōhi Line to Tateno, and 1 2/3 m. by bus to Toshita, a picturesque hot-spring resort, from where the ascent begins. Accessible also by two routes from Nagasaki: (1) changing at Tosu for Kumamoto, (2) or, to Shimabara by rail, thence steamer to Misumi and rail to Kumamoto.

On the slopes of Mt. Aso there are many hot springs, of which Toshita, mentioned above, is picturesquely located at the junction of two rivers; and Tochinoki, about 2 m. from Tateno, is noted for its two fine waterfalls. Both the spas have good Japanese inns with excellent bathing accommodation.

ALONG THE KAGOSHIMA LINE

The Kagoshima Main Line, from Moji to Kagoshima via Kumamoto, 244.5 m., 8 hrs. in express, is the most important trunk line traversing Kyūshū from north to south, mostly along



MT. ASO, one of the twelve national parks in Japan, boasts of the world's largest crater (above)

CITY of KAGOSHIMA, the southern outpost of Kyushu, with its Sakurajima volcano, can well be compared with Naples



GARDENS ON LAND AND SEA Wonderful seascape formed by seventy odd isles of Amakusa (above) and the Suizenji Park at Kumamoto, the best garden in Kyushu

breezes make the summer comparatively cool. In winter it is mild, snow falling only on the tops of lofty mountains. Taihoku, in the north of the island, has a maximum temperature of 99° F. and a minimum of 39° F. The best season to visit Taiwan is January and February, but it is only during the summer months that the tropical fruit and other specialties of the island can be enjoyed to the fullest.

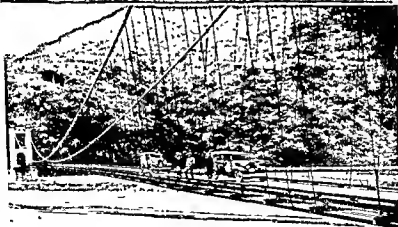
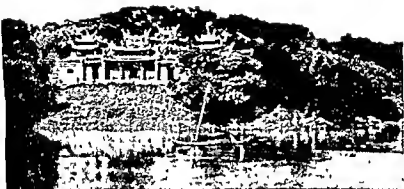
The best steamship route from the Main Island to Taiwan is the O.S.K. and the K.Y.K., which make six return voyages a month between Kobe and Kiirun, via Moji. The steamers cover the distance of 992 m. in 73 hrs., and the fare is ¥65 1st class and ¥45 2nd class.

Kiirun (Keelung) is the foremost harbour of the island (pop. 62,000) and the main entrance to Taiwan from Japan Proper.

Taihoku (pop. 230, 500), the seat of the Taiwan Government, is reached by rail from Kiirun, 18m. The city is made up of three quarters, known as Jōnai, Daitōtei and Manka. All the government offices, etc. lie in Jōnai in which also the settlers from the Main Island mostly live, the buildings being of brick or concrete, the streets wide, and the whole encircled by a park, 150 to 240 ft. wide. Manka is the oldest part of the city and is inhabited mostly by natives, while Daitōtei contains native and foreign business firms. Hotel: Railway Hotel, the only European hotel on the island.

The Museum, the Botanical Garden, the Central Research Institute, the Market and the Taiwan Shrine, dedicated to Prince Kitashirakawa, are the principal places of interest in the city. Hokuto Hot Springs, about 7m. from Taihoku by rail or motor-bus, is the most popular spa on the island. Tansui, 13m. north of Taihoku, is a small port town beautifully situated on the bank of the Tansui. There is an 18-hole golf course near the station. Urai Aboriginal Community is situated 10 m. up in the mountains from Shinten Station (16 m. from Taihoku).

Jitsutsutan, a beautiful mountain lake, 10 m. in circum-



KENTANJI TEMPLE at Taihoku, originally built by the Chinese in 1740 enshrines the Goddess of Mercy in its colourfully decorated buildings (above) SUSPENSION BRIDGE spanning the Dakusukyo, the longest river in Formosa

KIRISHIMA NATIONAL PARK

is the best vantage to view the beautiful Kagoshima Bay and the volcanic mountain of Sakurajima. Much of Satsuma porcelain ware is manufactured around Kagoshima.

Sakurajima, reached in 30 min. by ferry from Kagoshima, was once an island in the bay but has now become a peninsula, the flow of lava in the last eruption (1914) choking up the narrow channel which formerly separated it from the mainland. As Sakurajima enjoys a very mild climate, it produces some delicious fruits, including many varieties of citrus.

KIRISHIMA NATIONAL PARK (B 6)

Mt. Kirishima is a collective name for more than 20 peaks, each having an individual name; of these Takachiho-dake or Higashi-Kirishima (5,194 ft.) and Karakuni-dake or Nishi-Kirishima (5,610 ft.) are the most prominent. The two conical peaks face each other and are situated on the boundary between Kagoshima and Miyazaki prefectures. The area marked as Kirishima National Park (84.5 square miles) extends in the north to Shiratori Spa, and in the south to Kirishima Shrine, bound on the east by the town of Takaharu on the Nippō Line, and on the west by the villages of Kurino and Makizono on the Hisatsu Line (Yatsushiro—Hayato).

Among the manifold features of the National Park are active and extinct craters, a crater-lake and many hot springs, which are all situated amid wonderful mountain scenery and linked with mythological associations.

Kirishima is best reached from Makizono Station above mentioned. By motor-bus, about 10 m. to the hot spring group of Kirishima (Eno-o, Iwūdani and Myōhan), thence over 7 miles on foot to the summit of Takachiho, partly through beautiful woodland with an abundance of the famous

TAIWAN

Kirishima azaleas. The round trip from the spas requires nearly 7 hrs. Near the summit there is the active crater, 6,560 ft. in circumference, which constantly belches sulphurous steam. On the top stands the famous "heavenly halberd," made of ancient bronze, stuck in the ground hilt heavenward. It is popularly believed to be a relic of prehistoric times. Karakuni Peak, though less shapely than Takachiho, is higher, and has a wider and more majestic view. These peaks have legendary associations linked with the dawn of Japanese history. The venerated Kirishima Shrine, dedicated to Ninigi-no-Mikoto, one of the noted mythological gods, is 5 miles from the spa.

TAIWAN

Taiwan (Formosa) lies to the south of the Luchu Islands off the coast of China, from which it is separated by the Straits of Formosa. The island, oval in outline, embraces an area of 13,908 sq. m., and has a population of 5,060,500. It is generally mountainous, the ranges covering almost two-thirds of the total area of the island. The principal mountain range runs through the island from north to south. The highest peak, Mt. Nītaka, has an elevation of 13,075 ft. above sea level — the highest in Japan. The Nītaka chain lies nearer to the east than the west, and sometimes ends on the coast in lofty cliffs, so that there are not many harbours available on that side of the island. The western part of the island is generally well cultivated, yielding two rice crops a year. The chief industry of the island is agriculture, rice being the chief crop, followed by sugar cane, bananas, sweet potatoes, tea, etc.

Though the island is in the subtropical zone, with the Tropic of Cancer crossing its central part, frequent showers and sea-

breezes make the summer comparatively cool. In winter it is mild, snow falling only on the tops of lofty mountains. Taihoku, in the north of the island, has a maximum temperature of 99° F. and a minimum of 39° F. The best season to visit Taiwan is January and February, but it is only during the summer months that the tropical fruit and other specialties of the island can be enjoyed to the fullest.

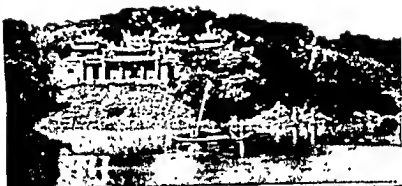
The best steamship route from the Main Island to Taiwan is the O.S.K. and the K.Y.K., which make six return voyages a month between Kobe and Kiirun, via Moji. The steamers cover the distance of 992 m. in 73 hrs., and the fare is ¥65 1st class and ¥45 2nd class.

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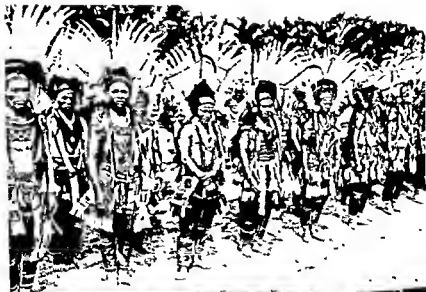
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FORMOSAN ABORIGINES IN THEIR SUNDAY CLOTHES (above)
NATIVE FESTIVAL IN FORMOSA

TAIWAN

ference, lies among the foothills of the Suisha range, about 10 m. east of Gaishatei, the terminus of the Shūshū line. The lake encircled by the mountains affords exceptionally fine views.

Mt. Niitaka, alt. 13,075 ft., is the highest mountain in Japan—higher than Mt. Fuji by about 600 ft., and is known as Mt. Morrison among foreigners. The grandeur of the scenery there is surpassed by that of no other mountains.

Kagi, pop. 58,000, a centre of the sugar industry, is 185 m. from Kiirun. Near the railway station is a Government lumber-mill, the largest of its kind in Japan, where is handled the great quantity of timber brought down from Mt. Arisan.

Mt. Arisan is a collective name for a range, the highest peak of which (Karin Peak) is 9,600 ft. in altitude. The range is thickly wooded, for the most part with virgin forests. The principal trees are the Chinese juniper, cryptomeria, Japanese cypress, camphor-trees and chestnut-trees, all estimated to be no less than 1,000 years old. The heart of the mountain is Nunometaira, alt. 7,500 ft., about 40 m. by train from Kagi, which constitutes a favourite resort of foreign tourists visiting Taiwan.

Tainan, the commercial centre of southern Taiwan (pop. 94,500), is situated near the port of Anping. As the city is the oldest in the island, it is rich in places of scenic and historic interest—Tainan Shrine (dedicated to Prince Kitashirakawa); Tainan Park, regarded as a good example of a tropical park; and Sekkanjō, the site of the former Castle Zealandia, which was built by the Dutch in 1624 and was captured in 1661 by Cheng Cheng-Kung, a descendant of the Ming Clan.

Takao, pop. 62,700, is 253 m. distant from Kiirun. It has an increasing export trade in rice and sugar.

East Coast Districts.—The east coast of Taiwan was formerly paralyzed by a lack of travel facilities and a scarcity of population, but since the completion of the railway between Kankō and Taitō, 107.8 m., it has

CHŌSEN

been developing steadily. Karenkō (44 n. miles from Suo) is the most important port on the east coast. About 15 m. north of Karenkō is Shiojō, where the district inhabited by the aborigines begins, and from where is best reached the well-known Taroko Valley which extends over 18 m. along the stream, presenting the most picturesque views in Taiwan.

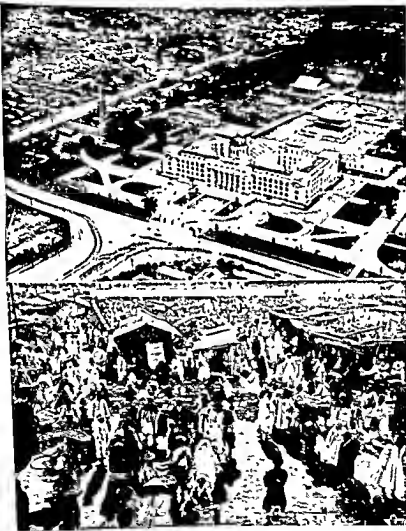
CHŌSEN

Chōsen (Korea) is an elongated peninsula stretching out due S. from the S-E. side of Manchuria. It is bounded on the E. by the Japan Sea, on the S. by the Chōsen Channel, and on the W. by the Yellow Sea. On the N. it borders on Manchoukuo and the Russian Maritime Province, separated by the Rivers Yalu and Tumen and a range of mountains running between them, the celebrated Paik-tu-san (Hakutō-san or "White Head Peak") being the monarch of the range.

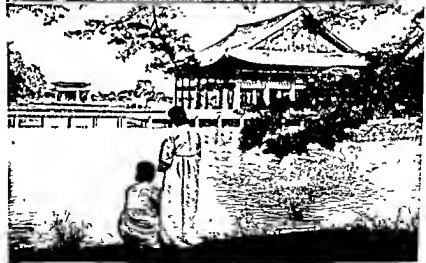
Chōsen has an area of about 85,206 sq. m. and its population is 20,599,000. Since the unification of Japan and Chōsen in 1910, the latter has made great progress: railways have been extended, roads improved, schools, hospitals, and other institutions of modern civilization founded, and industries established.

The country is as a whole mountainous, a solid backbone of mountains running from N. to S. through the peninsula. The eastern side is steep and rocky, but the western side slopes down gently towards fertile plains traversed by large rivers. It is essentially an agricultural country, 81% of its 20 million population is engaged in agriculture and rice forms the most important crop.

The climate in Chōsen is what is called continental, that is severely cold in winter and hot in summer, but this characteristic is very much moderated by the currents running in the seas surrounding the peninsula. The climate of the central,



AERIAL VIEW OF KEIJO with Government-General in the centre (above)
GRAND ANNUAL FAIR AT TAIKYU



SEKKUTSU-AN OR "CAVE TEMPLE" AT KEISHU (above)
KEIFUKUKYU PALACE IN KEIJO

KEIJŌ

say at Keijō, the mean summer temperature is about 75° F., and that of winter about 35° F.

Chōsen is an old country with its own history of two thousand years, its civilization being still preserved in many phases. There are, besides, many beauty spots and a number of health resorts. The trunk line of the Chōsen Government Railways runs from Fusan, S. terminus, to Antung, N. terminus, 590 m. in 12 hrs.

Fusan (pop. 148, 200), the southernmost port of Chōsen, facing Japan across the Chōsen Channel, is the largest port of the peninsula; it is equipped with facilities for quick connection between trains and steamers, the railway terminal being on the pier. The ferry service from Fusan to Shimonoseki (122 m.) requires 8 hrs. only. The importance of the port is eloquently explained by its imports and exports, which amount to ¥185,000,000 a year. Tōrai, the finest hot-spring resort in Chōsen, is reached in half an hour by motor-car.

Keishū (120.6 m. from Fusan), reached by the Tōkai-Chūbu Line in 3 hrs. or by motor-car in 2 hrs., lies in the south-eastern part of the peninsula. In the days of its activity, about 1,000 years ago, as the capital of Shīragi (Silla), the most powerful of the "Three Kingdoms" of Korea, many castles, large monasteries, etc. were built in and about the town, and now their ruins, as well as those of pagodas, mausolea of Kings, and other historic edifices, are of interest to the antiquarian. It is from Keishū that Japanese imported the earliest Korean civilization and art.

Bukkokuji, 7 miles by rail from Keishū, is an ancient Buddhist temple noted for its architectural beauty. Sekkutsu-an or the "Cave Temple", on the hill at the rear of Bukkokuji, contains many sculptured stone images of Buddha, masterpieces of the Shīragi Period.

Keijō (Seoul), the capital of Chōsen, lies midway between Fusan (280 m. S.) and Antung (310 m. N.), and has a population of 375,000. It is the seat of the Government-General, and the headquarters of the various departments of finance, commerce, industry, etc. of the country. With its facilities

for communication and traffic, broad and well-constructed streets and its modern buildings, the city can well be compared with cities in America and Europe. The most imposing street is the Nandaimon-dōri, which runs from the Keijō Central Station to Shōrō Street passing through the monumental Nandaimon or "Great South Gate".

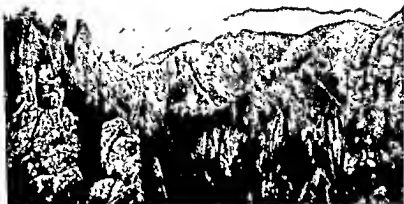
Keijō is encircled by double walls, one formed by the surrounding mountains, and the other built along the mountain ridges, which sufficiently explains its defensive position, and why for more than 500 years it remained a safe capital for the Y i (L i) Dynasty, and why also it still remains the capital. It is naturally a beautiful city, and its environs are also beautiful and afford many points of interest. Hotel: Chōsen Hotel.

Among the numerous places of interest, Shōtoku-kyū and Keifuku-kyū Palaces, the Museum, Nanzan Park, and Chōsen-jingū Shrine should not be missed.

Jinsen or Chemulpo (pop. 68, 189), 24 m. west of Keijō, is reached via the Keijin Line. It is commercially the most important port of Chōsen, as it is the gateway to Keijō.

Kongō-san, known among foreigners as the Diamond Mountains, is a great cluster of the so-called 12,000 lofty and scenic peaks in the east central part of Chōsen. The circumference of the mountains is about 50 miles covering an area of more than 25 square miles. The peaks are entirely formed of granite, and tower high in the air with dense forests on their sides and at their bases. All these peaks, headed by Bihoro (alt. 5,373 ft.), are projections of a series of rocky ridges standing one behind the other like huge screens, and form numerous ravines and colourful canyons through which icy water runs tumultuously, making waterfalls and cataracts here and there.

These mountains, regarded as sacred by the Koreans, have been the centre of Buddhism, with 180 monasteries standing



KONGO-SAN OR "DAIMOND MOUNTAINS" Bambutsuso Peaks at Outer Kongo (above) and Umi (or Sea) Kongo



BOTANDAI the best sight of an old Korean capital of Heijo (above)
THE YALU marks the boundary between Chosen and Manchoukuo

HEIJŌ

there at the height of its prosperity. Even now there remain about 32 monasteries in a well-preserved condition. The name of the mountains has been derived from that of a Buddhist Classic, the Kongō Kyū (sutra). Recently, however, most of the tourists visit there to view the grand scenery, of the Inner Kongō (Uchikongō Hotel at Chōanji) and the Outer Kongō (Sotokongō Hotel at Onseiri), as well as the Umi (sea) Kongō, wonderful seascape formed by fantastic rock formation.

There are two routes to Kongo-san from Keijō, one to Uchi (Inner) Kongō and the other to Soto (Outer) Kongō: to the Inner Kongō, Keijō to Tetsugen (62.8 m.) by rail and Tetsugen to Uchikongō (Chōanji, 72.4 m.) by electric train. The time required is only about 6 hrs. To the Outer Kongō, Keijō to Ampen (131 m.), and then change cars to Soto Kongō (62.7 m.); whence 10-min. motor car ride to the hotel. The whole journey takes about 10 hrs. The best time for the visit is from May to October.

Kaijō (pop. 50,780), 45.6 m. from Keijō, is the producing centre of *ginseng*, a well-known medicinal plant, the annual production of which amounts to over 3 million yen. Until the removal of the capital to Keijō in 1393 by the Yi Dynasty, Kaijō once flourished as the metropolis of the Kōrai Kingdom for nearly five hundred years. There are many monuments still left in the town to recall its past greatness, such as Mangetsu-dai, the ruins of the royal palace, Keitokukyū, an old palace of the first king of the dynasty, etc.

Heijō (pop. 145,455), 161.9 m. N. of Keijō, is the second largest and the most picturesque city in the peninsula. It is situated on the mighty Daidō River, the abundant water of which stimulates the manufacturing industry of the city, as is also done by the large deposits of coal and other minerals produced in this locality. Hotel: Heijō Railway Hotel.

Historically it is the oldest city in Chōsen, being the capital of the Kingdom of Kōrai for centuries. Both in the city and the neighbouring

ALONG THE S. MANCHURIA RAILWAY LINES

towns there are still found many sites of historical associations including Mantoleum of Kishū & Rakurō ruins. Botan-dai (Peony Point), a hill on the bank of the river, is widely known as one of these sites and a battle-ground during the Sino-Japanese war (1894-1895).

Shingishū (pop. 48,677), is the northernmost port of the peninsula, on the left bank of the Yalu River, which divides Chōsen from Manchuria. Together with the Manchurian city of Antung on the opposite bank, Shingishū is a centre of the timber business. The enormous revolving bridge over the Yalu, 3,098 ft. long, plays an important rôle in the international traffic.

Along the Kankyō Line: The Kankyō Line, 336 m., from Genzan, terminus of the Keijō-Genzan Line, to Seishin, is one of the important trunk lines of the Chōsen Government Railways. From Keijō, a daily express train service is available to Yūki (terminus of the Hokusen Line), via Kainei, a station on the Manchurian border.

Genzan (pop. 42,140), 140 m. N. of Keijō, is a thriving trade port situated on the Japan Sea coast and noted for its charming scenery. Golf links and an excellent sea-bathing beach are in its vicinity.

Seishin (pop. 35,120), 336 m. from Genzan, is a trade port next in importance to Genzan in the Japan Sea coast. Besides its sea transportation facilities, the town occupies an important position in railway traffic, now that it is connected with Kirin and Hsinking (Shinkyō), capital of Manchoukuo. Kainei (pop. 17,726), situated on the right bank of the Tomankō (Tumen) which marks the boundary, is a prospective industrial town with abundant coal mines in its vicinity. By means of the railway facilities given to the frontier district, Kainei has close relations with the towns and villages in the Kantō district of Manchoukuo.

ALONG THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY LINES

The main lines of the South Manchuria Railways extend

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ALONG THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY LINES

The main lines of the South Manchuria Railways extend

ALONG THE S. MANCHURIA RAILWAY LINES

on the one hand from Dairen to Hsinking (Shinkyō), the capital of Manchoukuo, 438.5 m.; and on the other from Mukden to Antung, 161.7 m., which, together with various branch lines, constitute a total mileage of 697 m. Besides these lines the South Manchuria Railways are taking charge of the operation of the Manchoukuo State Railway lines, which extend over 4,440 m., under contract signed between the Government of Manchoukuo and the Railway Company, whereby the latter was commissioned to manage the different railways of the State. The South Manchuria Railways not only offer a most important international highway between Europe and the Orient, but also considerably facilitate industrial, commercial and cultural activities of Manchuria and Mongolia. The Railway's equipment is highgrade throughout, and its de luxe train, the S.M. Express, called "Asia," makes the 438.5 m. run from Dairen to Hsinking in 8 1/2 hrs. The Yamato Hotel established at Dairen, Hoshigaura, Ryojun (Port Arthur), Mukden and Hsinking is managed by the Railways.

Manchoukuo.—Geographically, the territory of Manchoukuo comprises the five provinces of Fengtien, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Jehol and Hsingan, which cover a total area of 552,612 square miles. It is bordered on the north by Siberia and on the east by Chōsen (Korea) and the Maritime Province of Siberia. On the west its borders touch Outer Mongolia, Eastern Inner Mongolia and China proper, while on the south its shores are washed by the waters of the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Pechili, the coast line extending over 555 nautical miles. The climate of Manchoukuo is typically continental, despite the fact that this country lies within about the same latitudes as Japan, France and England. Almost unaffected by ocean currents, the country has a dry, cold climate with long severe winters and short hot summers. On the hottest day in Hsinking the thermometer rises to about 100° F., and in midwinter (February) it drops to some 20° F. below zero. The population of Manchoukuo is generally put at 29,700,000 (1933), though no accurate census is available. Agriculture is the mainstay of the national economy.

DAIREN

Generally, the soil is fertile and abounds in natural resources both in minerals and timber. The recent development of transport facilities have encouraged the coming of immigrants in large numbers from China. Undeveloped land is being thus brought to cultivation, and every year sees some increase in the total amount of farming products. Manchoukuo produces about three-fifths of the total production of soy beans in the world, the export of which is valued at ¥158,000,000. Kaoliang comes next in importance to soy beans, and its export amounts to ¥15,300,000.

Dairen. Situated at the extremity of the Liaotung Peninsula, the city constitutes the main entrance to Manchoukuo, and occupies an important centre of the new Empire (pop. 285,200). It extends 2 m. from N. to S., 6 m. from E. to W., and has been developed practically on the plan laid out by the Russians during their occupancy. Mainly modelled after Paris, the main streets, which are well paved and flanked by imposing European style buildings, radiate from several circles like the spokes of a wheel, being intersected by narrower streets. The central circle, surrounded by main organizations of the city such as Municipal Office, the Yamato Hotel, British Consulate, the Bank of Chōsen, General Communication Office, the Civil Administration Office, the Yokohama Specie Bank, etc., forms a pleasant garden. Naniwachō, the shopping centre, is reached within a few minutes from the central circle. The urban tramway, running through most of the important streets, reaches the suburban seaside resorts of Hoshigaura and Roukotan. The excellent harbour and piers equipped with modern facilities for passengers and cargoes are regarded as the best of their kind in the East. The total value of imports and exports in 1932 amounted to ¥512,653,000. Hotel: Yamato Hotel.

Sea and Air Services to Dairen: From Kobe (O.S.K. Line), daily, calling at Moji, 860 n.m.; 1st cl. ¥65, 2nd cl. ¥45. From Shanghai (Dairen Kisen Kaisha), every three days, calling at Tsingtao; 1st cl. ¥70, 2nd cl. ¥48. From Tientsin (D.K.K. Line), every other day, 1st cl. ¥23. The Air Service (Japan Air Transport Co.) is maintained between

MUKDEN

Tokyo and Dairen, via Nagoya, Osaka, Fukuoka, Utsunomiya, Keijo (Seoul), Heijo, Shingishū; 1,315 m., six return trips weekly. Tokyo-Dairen, fare ¥ 151.

Hoshigaura ("Star Beach"), on the seashore 5 m. south-west of Dairen, is reached by either motor-car or trolley-car. It enjoys the reputation of being a matchless summer resort: Manchuria with picturesque land and escarpments around. An hotel (branch of the Dairen Yamato Hotel) and cottages for rent are available, and golf and tennis may be played.

Ryojun (Port Arthur), 37 m. south-west of Dairen, is the administrative centre of Kwantung Leased Territory, the government offices and other institutions being located there. On the surrounding hills of the port are ruins of the forts which the Russians considered impregnable, and which were reduced after a persistent siege during the Russo-Japanese War. A half-day trip by motor-car to see these historic ruins is worth while. Hotel: Yamato Hotel.

Heiung-yao-cheng, 111 m. from Dairen, is noted for its hot springs which gush out in the river bed, where people may enjoy a sand bath.

Ying-kou (Newchwang), 162.9 m. from Dairen via Ta-shih-chiao, is situated on the left bank of the Liao River, and had long enjoyed great prosperity as the distributing centre of products coming down the river. But the opening of the railway and the port of Dairen deprived Ying-kou of its former business activity. Pop. 55,000.

Tang-kang-tzu, the oldest and best spa in Manchuria, is known for its water which contains a large quantity of radium emanations.

Chien-ahan, 8 m. north-east of the spa, is the best mountain resort in South Manchuria. The mingled beauty of huge rocks and fantastic crags, covered with pine-trees, and old temple buildings of bright reds and blues, has earned its fame for this mountain.

An-shan is well known for its large Iron Works, under the direct control of the South Manchuria Railway Co. At Liao-yang, 206 m. from Dairen, stands an ancient 16-storied pagoda, 230 ft. in height, decorated with Buddhist images.

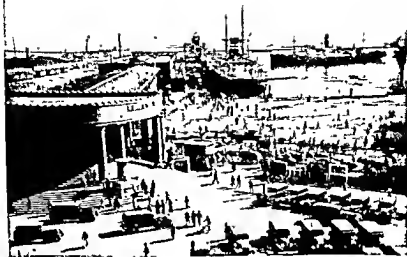
Mukden, 246 m. from Dairen, the political centre of the "Three Eastern Provinces," is the largest city in Manchoukuo and also the greatest railway communication centre (pop.

398,000). The main line and the Antiung-Mukden line of the South Manchuria Railway, the Mukden-Shanghai-kan line and Mukden-Hailung line of the Manchoukuo State Railway converge at Mukden, thus making the city an important travel centre between Europe and Asia. It is also the centre of education in Manchoukuo, among its important schools being the Manchuria Medical College. The city consists of three sections, the Chinese Walled City, Shamputi (foreign settlement), and the New City (the S.M.R. zone), where, along the well-constructed streets, are modern buildings, and throughout the zone other modern requisites have been installed and established, making a striking contrast with the native quarters within the wall. Hotel: Yamato Hotel.

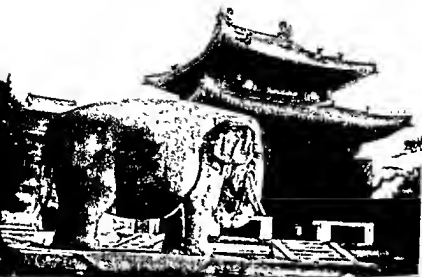
As Mukden was once the capital of the Manchu Dynasty, there are many points of interest, of which the visits to the Palace buildings, in the centre of the walled town, should not be missed, as the second Emperor Tai-tsung-wen of the Manchu Dynasty lived there about three hundred years ago. All the valuable antiques associated with that dynasty are now in Peiping, but the imposing buildings are still to be seen here, deeply inspiring the imagination of the visitor. In the suburbs of Mukden are the North and East Mausoleums; the former being erected in 1643 to mark the grave of the second Emperor Tai-tsung-wen of the Manchu Dynasty; and the latter dedicated to the first Emperor Tai-tsu-kao of the same Dynasty. They are laid out on nearly the same scale, but the scenery around the East Mausoleum, with the charm of the silvery stream of the Hun, is far more fascinating than that of the North Mausoleum.

Fu-shun, 33 m. by rail from Mukden, is famous for its extensive collieries under the control of the South Manchuria Railway (pop. about 10,000). The mine area consists of seven districts, each connected by electric railway, the open-cut presenting the most interesting sight. The annual output amounts to about 5,900,000 tons. Hotel: Tanko Hotel.

Hsinking, the capital of Manchoukuo (pop. 149,600), contains the Imperial Palace and all other important government institutions. The city is also an important communica-



THE PORT OF DAIREN the gateway to Manchoukuo (above)
HSINKING, capital of the newly born State of Manchukuo



THE NORTH MAUSOLEUM AT MUKDEN (above)
THE NIGHT SCENE AT HARBIN

HARBIN

tion centre, as it forms the northern terminus of the South Manchuria Railways which are connected with the state railway lines of Manchoukuo running to the direction of either Harbin or Kirin. With many important towns and cities in the adjacent districts, Hsinking owes its present prosperity to its advantageous position as the distributing centre for commodities, and as being the great collecting centre for the staple products. The total freight tonnage forwarded from, and received at, this station amounts annually to about 3,000,000 tons. Hotel: Yamato Hotel.

Kirin, 80 m. from Hsinking, is the administrative and commercial centre of the Kirin Province with a population of 170,000. Besides railway transportation, Kirin has direct trade relations, owing to water communication by the River Sungari, with Petuna, Harbin, Tsi-tsi-har, San-sing, etc. As the city is kept comparatively clean and surrounded by shapely hills, Kirin is known among Japanese as the Kyoto of Manchuria. Among the products of the city are lumber, tobacco leaf, hemp and furs.

Harbin. Situated on the eastern bank of the Sungari River, the city of Harbin (pop. 418,000) forms a nucleus of Manchoukuo by virtue of its industrial, economic and traffic activity. Although now known as the Paris of the Far East, Harbin was nothing but a deserted village before the Russian penetration into Manchuria. The Hsinking-Harbin line of the Manchoukuo State Railway connects this city with Hsinking, whereas the long lines of the same State Railway run to Manchouli on the west and extend also to Pogradichnaya, thus linking Vladivostok with the cities of Europe, via Siberia. As the largest commercial and industrial centre of North Manchuria, Harbin handles annually more than 4,000,000 tons of soy beans, wheat, bean-cake and other products. The city

consists of three sections: Stary Harbin (Old Harbin), Novy Gorod (New City) and the open town. Old Harbin was originally established by Russians. The features of this section worth mentioning are the official residences of the Manchoukuo State Railways, the garrison barracks, several flour and bean mills. The new city is said to have been planned after Moscow. The railway station offices and the foreign consulates are located in this section. The open town is the real commercial quarter of Harbin, and its streets are lined by flourishing stores. The banks, markets, factories, and places of amusement are found in this section. Each section has its own peculiarity, looking entirely like different towns; and travellers will find it worth while to make visits to these sections. Hotels: Grand Hotel, Hotel Metrople, Hotel Modern, Hotel Orient, Hotel Astoria, Hotel Palace, Nagoya Hotel, Asia Hotel, etc.

Along the Antung-Mukden Line.—The Antung-Mukden line, together with the main trunk lines of the Chōsen Government Railways and the South Manchuria Railways, constitutes an important portion of the international traffic route through Siberia. Express through trains are run twice daily between Fusan and Mukden via this line. Pen-hai-ku is noted for its well-equipped iron works and Lung-tung (the Dragon's Cave) in the compound of Kuan-yin-siu Temple near by. In the run from Chiao-tou to Lien-shan-kuan, 21 m., on the way to Antung, the train skirts the picturesque valley of the Hsi-ho River. Wulung-pei is a well-known hot spring resort, one of the three spas in Manchoukuo, the other two being Tang-kangtru and Hsiung-yao-cheng. Antung, the south terminal of the Antung-Mukden Line, is an important city on the River Yalu, the boundary line between Manchoukuo and Chōsen. The Korean city of Shingishū is on the opposite bank.

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